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The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have re-elected H. B. Anthony to the United States Senate.

Some light footed and light fingered thief entered Secretary Chase's house a few nights since and found his way to Mr. Chase's bed chamber and took his gold watch and pocket book, containing about $40, and made his escape without disturbing the Secretary, who was found asleep.

A correspondent states that Admiral Lee picked up several torpedoes containing seventy pounds of powder each floating around the monitors in the James river, intended to be exploded by coming in contact with them, on the morning of the 30th inst.

Our army in its forward march to the Peninsula has found, in all the Virginia farms, a plenty of ice stored up by the rebels, who felt secure in their possession of that portion of the State. All the old ice houses are filled, and many new ones had been constructed, in accordance with instructions from General Lee to the farmers.

In the Maryland Constitutional Convention on Tuesday, an order was adopted looking to the possible future enlargement of the State by the accession of territory from Virginia, West Virginia, or the District of Columbia.

The officers and owners of all steamboats plying on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, south of Cairo, are ordered to report at headquarters, Natchez, their names, their boats, and cargoes of every description, their tonnage, condition, owners, and the trade in which they are engaged.

Maj. E. L. Wentz, Superintendent of Government Railroads, has arrived at the White House with locomotives and cars in readiness for the grand fulfillment of "on to Richmond."

The Union State Convention held in Concord on the 31st ult., appointed Hon. Onslow Stearns, J. B. Clark, Ex-Gov. Hale, W. E. Sawyer, delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions were passed warmly indorsing the present Administration and re-electing President Lincoln. New England will vote a unit for Lincoln at Baltimore.

A Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, will open at Dubuque on the 21st inst.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have liberally determined to sell tickets for the round trip from Wheeling and Parkesburg to Baltimore for ten dollars, good fourteen days from date. They must be bought on or before the 8th instant, and can be had by any train to the east.

Late Military Intelligence.

Additional particulars of the engagement on Monday between a portion of our forces and the rebels are at hand. The assault after assault was made by the desperate foe, but at each time our troops hurled him back. Upon Gen. Crawford's division, the assaults were more frequent and fierce. The enemy sought to turn his left, but at each time were handsomely repulsed, and more than special glory was won by the men meeting and repelling these assault. Pennsylvania Reserves behaved magnificently. In the division and holding the extreme left, was Gen. Lockwood and his troops, not a man of them for the first time under fire. They behaved like veterans. Col. Kitchen's brigade stood their ground with the resoluteness of veterans. This brigade alone captured eight regimental flags. The rebel dead, with many having driven the enemy, as stated above, occupying the battle ground. Our losses were 200 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Major Elliott, commanding the 20th Michigan regiment. The enemy's losses were much heavier, probably 1,500. We took 200 prisoners, among them ten officers. Among the prisoners are several commissioned officers, said to have been found was a rebel General and a rebel Colonel.

It is asserted by prisoners captured that Ewell is in command of the rebel army, Lee being sick, some say wounded in Richmond. Information furnished by deserters and prisoners shows that everything which can be spared has been sent to Lee. About 15,000 troops are located at Petersburg in our front and in the defences around Richmond. Thursday morning the enemy attacked Butler's left wing but were repulsed. Our loss is slight. The steamer Washington from White House has arrived here. It reported that Fitz Hugh Lee and part of his command were captured Wednesday night while attempting to make a raid in the direction of White House. Gen. Smith's forces made the capture.

The Gold Excitement on Lake Superior.

From the Detroit Advertiser, May 31.

There have been no less than four steamboat arrivals from Lake Superior since Saturday—those of the Traveler, Dubuque, S. Clement and Meteor. The most important item is that pertaining to the auriferous deposits in that famous region. The fact of the existence of gold in quantities that will repay the labor of mining is no longer a matter of doubt, and the excitement is at present surpassing that growing out of the silver bearing lead discoveries. We have seen a letter from James O'Grady, Esq., of Marquette, an ex-Californian, and a gentleman whose probity is unquestionable, which states that the "pure stuff" has been found in section 2, township 47, range 28 west. The excitement growing out of this discovery is very great, and numerous parties are preparing to "prospect."

But perhaps the most important discoveries thus far are those in the tract belonging to the Marquette Mining Company, on section 10, township 50 north, range 26 west. Here a vein of iron pyrites six feet wide has been discovered, the pyrites being exactly similar in appearance to those first brought from Lake Superior by Capt. John Spaulding, and which were analyzed last winter by the most accomplished chemists in Philadelphia; and found to be rich in pure gold. A box of these pyrites was sent to this city on the Traveler, by Captain B. G. Sweet, agent of the above company, and the specimens will be analyzed in a few days by Prof. Duffield. Capt. Sweet writes that a blast would start in the following day.

The discovery of gold so near the surface in an elevated region of country is certainly a favorable sign, as it is proved by experience in regions of similar topographical features that the deposits increase in richness in proportion to the depth.

The "strike" at Marquette is at an end, and when the Meteor left twelve or fifteen vessels were loading iron ore.

XXXVIII CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864.

SENATE.—The bill to pay Wisconsin 5 per cent. on the sales of her reserved lands was discussed without result. The Internal Revenue bill was then taken up and various verbal amendments of Mr. HOWE were adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. DAWES, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution allowing mileage and salary to Mr. McHenry, of Ky., and Mr. Birch, of Wisconsin, who unsuccessfully contested the seats of Messrs. Yeaman and King, up to the time the House decided the question

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE the resolution was tabled—66 to 59.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Bill creating an additional inspector of steamboats in Memphis, Collection District, which was concurred in. It brings the smaller classes of vessels under the steamboat bill.

Mr. STEVENS reported a bill making appropriation for sundry civil expenditures.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law granting alternate sections of land to Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railroads. The House went into committee on the Tariff.

Mr. HOWARD reported back from the Committee on Commerce a bill to amend the act to facilitate commerce between the Atlantic and and Pacific States by telegraph and otherwise, with an amendment.

Mr. HOWE offered various amendments to perfect the machinery of the bill, one of which strikes out the provision for a cashier of internal revenue, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. The penalties in the bill were also increased. The various amendments adopted have the effect to take the control of the entire revenue out of the hands of the Committee of Internal Revenue and place it in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House proceeded to consider the bankrupt bill.

Mr. SPAULDING said the committee on the subject had presented a bill as perfect as could be made under the circumstances and was called for by the best interests of the country.

Mr. SEWARD hoped this Congress would have the honor of passing this bill in order to relieve so many from bondage. A measure of this kind was more needed in this country where there were so many fluctatious, than in the old World where changes of trade are less common.

Mr. BROWN, of Wis., argued that a bankrupt bill should be passed, but at the same time it ought to be fully considered. He pointed out several practical objections which ought to be remedied.

The evening recess having expired, the House took up the Senate bill to prohibit speculative transactions in coin and bullion.

Mr. HOOPER offered a substitute for the first section, and moved the previous question.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, said a number of his side were out here, having supposed the consideration of the tariff bill would be continued this evening. He moved a call of the House. This was disagreed to, by 38 against 62.

Mr. MALLORY, of Ky., moved, but the House refused, to adjourn—37 against 66.

Mr. PENDLETON moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, when Mr. STEVENS, of Penna., as the previous question had been moved to adjourn. This was carried.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up the bill to prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States. Passed.

The Philadelphians are vermicularly wretched. The worms are destroying the foliage of their beautifully trees. The presence of so many squirrels in their parks has driven away the birds, which eat these pests, and thus keep them subdued. The squirrels will have to be removed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill.

VICE PRESIDENTS AT BALTIMORE.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Mode of Collection Changed.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

The Duty on Whisky.

Speculation in Mississippi Cotton.

CASE OF MAJOR GENL. CURTIS.

Report of Investigating Committee.

FINDING ADVERSE TO GENL. CURTIS.

OTHER PARTIES IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Amendments to Tariff Bill.

The House amendments to the tariff bill today are as follows: The duty on sugar cane molasses is eight instead of twelve cents per gallon; on imitations of brandy or wines, same as on the genuine article. They represent not less than one dollar per gallon; on pocket knives valued at three dollars per dozen, fifty cents per dozen, and forty per cent. ad valorem instead of twenty-five.

On Uncolored Dress Goods.

The *ad valorem* duty on uncolored dress goods, wholly or partly wool, worsted, mohair or goats hair, and under forty cents per square yard in value, is fixed at twenty-five per cent. instead of twenty, and at thirty per cent. instead of twenty-five when the goods are worth more than forty cents per square yard. The specific duty on all goods of this description, whether colored or uncolored, is six cents per square yard instead of four, when the value is above forty cents. Wool increased in value by being cleansed, shall pay double the addition to duties provided for in the bill.

Duty on Woolen Manufactures.

The specific duty upon woolen manufactures is twenty-four, instead of twenty cents, per pound. On uncolored flannels, valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, eighteen instead of twelve; on cotton flannels, on woolen and worsted yarn valued at over one dollar per pound, on woolen or worsted wearing apparel of every description as well as on balmorals, and on woolen or worsted blankets valued above twenty-eight cents per pound, twenty-four cents instead of twenty. The specific duty on wool hats was fixed at twenty-four cents per pound, and on blanketing for printing, as well as on endless belts, twenty cents.

The Baltimore Convention.

Among persons prominently mentioned for the Vice Presidency at Baltimore are D. S. Dickinson, Joseph Holt, and Andrew Johnson.

Moneys Paid into the Treasury.

The Senate to day adopted a number of amendments to the tax bill, and to change the mode of receiving collections at the Treasury Department. As amended it requires all moneys to be paid directly into the Treasury, instead of being first paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Secretary of War this evening sent in to the Senate the report of the McDOWELL Investigating Committee on cotton speculation in the Mississippi valley. It is a document of 70 foolscap manuscript pages, accompanied by about 1,000 such pages of testimony. It appears that there were five cases, with which the name of General CURTIS was connected while he was in command at Helena, Ark. In regard to the MATT. WARD cotton, and the CASTILE and TAPPAN cotton, the Court entirely exonerates him from either blame or suspicion. Relative to the RELUTE estate cotton, the Court finds that the only infere ce he could have had was that of that he received the money for the cotton. Seized in gold and paid over in Treasury notes. The amount was $6,027, and the premium on gold at that time was 17 cents at Helena.

Relative to Friar's Point cotton, the Court shows that it involved six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. That General Curtis had eleven hundred dollars of the money in his hands for some months, and that $275 are unaccounted for. They submit the evidence, which is very contradictory, and conclude it has left the impression on the mind of the Court that Gen. Curtis was in some degree personally interested in this transaction.

Relative to the Pillow cotton, from the plantation of the rebel General, and his brother Jerome, just below Helena, they submit a mass of evidence showing that Gen. Curtis never stood it was seized for the benefit of negroes, others that it was the property of negroes, and others that it was confiscated.

The summing up is as follows: The court find that Maj. Gen. Curtis participated in the traffic of the cotton, and further that in whatever light the cotton of the Pillow's be regarded, whether as public property, from the proceeds of which Gen. Curtis, as military commander, decid d to provide for the wants of negroes who were destitute on account of the pillage of the plantations by his own soldiers, or as the property of the negroes, and taken by him as their self-constituted agent, the proceeds of which he has to apply for their benefit, the court finds that but a portion of the money can thus be accounted for. It is unable to say precisely what portion the negroes received, or what became of that they did not receive; and admitting that they received the whole amount, it is also unable to say what portion of the proceeds, if any, inured to the general government.

The report of the Commission dwells at length upon Majors H. Z. Curtes, T. J. McKinney and L. Starke, and Lieut. John Guilee, members of Gen. Curtes' staff, and the court finds that they were extensively engaged in cotton speculation and to some extent in flour speculation. On 30 bales of cotton they cleared two thousand dollars, and their activities involved 180 bales.

Brigadier General E. S. Hoover, formerly colonel of the 8th Illinois, admits that he did something in the cotton line, perhaps 75 or 100 bales.

The court sets at rest one case as follows: In reference to certain allegations of forcibly returning fifteen negroes into slavery, for consideration in cotton, the court finds he had nothing to do with any such transaction.

Col. Slack, of the 47th Indiana, Col. C. C. March, 20th Ill., col. S. N. Wood, 6th Mich. Cavalry, Quartermaster Henry Howland and a number of other minor officers are proven to have been engaged in the cotton business to a greater or less extent.

The testimony, as the public are aware, is *ex parte*. Gen. Curtis' friends, who have been permitted to examine the record in advance of its transmission to Congress, affirm that every allegation of the report of the commission adverse to the General can be contradicted by abundant testimony.

Command of the Pacific.

Gen. McDowell upon his arrival at San Francisco, will take command of the Department of the Pacific.

Sale of the Chicago Marine Hospital.

The House this evening passed Mr. Washburne's bill to authorize the sale of the Marine Hospital Building Grounds at Chicago, and to purchase another site and build a new hospital.

Pay to the Treasurer.

During the day the machinery of the tax bill was extensively amended by the Finance Committee, through Mr. Howe. His proposition to strike out the clause giving the Commissioner of Interval Revenue power to refund dues wrongfully collected, was debated at some length and rejected. The revenue tax is to be paid over to the Treasurer instead of the Commissioner, as in the House bill.

Duty on Tobacco and Cigars.

The tobacco question was discussed for three hours, but remaining as reported last night on all classes, except that of chewing, which is fixed at 35c. The duty on cigars stands as follows:—Those valued at forty-five dollars per 1,000 must pay forty dollars per 1,000 duty; valued at thirty to forty-five dollars, per thousand must pay twenty-five dollars; when valued at fifteen to thirty dollars they pay fifteen dollars, when valued at six to fifteen dollars, they pay eight dollars, and when valued at less than six dollars they pay five dollars; cigaretter valued at seven dollars per hundred, packages of twenty-five each, pay one dollar per hundred packages.

The Whisky Tax.

The whisky section was debated over one hour. Mr. Wilson's motion to make the date of taxing $1.20, $1.50 and $2.00 with the dates fixed in the bill, was lost, by 11 to 21.

Hendrick's motion to take a tax of one dollar till June, 1865, and one dollar and a half after that date, was also lost, by 10 to 21.

Final action was not had before the adjournment. An effort will be made to pass the bill to-morrow.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

News up to Tuesday Night.

BRECKINRIDGE DRIVEN FROM HIS BREASTWORKS.

REPORTED GENERAL ENGAGEMENT

Attempt to Turn our Left Defeated.

THE ATTACK ON WARREN'S LEFT.

Rebel Column Nearly Demolished.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

A dispatch from the army of the rotomac, dated 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, says General Birney's division advanced against a line of rebel work held by Breckinridge's corps, on the south side of the Zotopotomy creek, on a high eminence; a very strong position, and one which might have been easily held against a vastly superior force. The enemy after firing a round or two, and seeing a determination to take the line, evacuated it and retreated to the woods. Our loss was about 25. We took about 50 prisoners, mostly belonging to Breckinridge's command, some of whom said they were in the valley in the fight with Gen. Sigel, but did not fight as stubbornly as they did here.

The attempt made to turn our left last night and to cut us off from White House, our main base of supplies, was defeated with considerable loss on both sides.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The steamer Key Port arrived this afternoon, having left the White House at noon yesterday. Parties who came up on her, state that heavy cannonading was heard there when they left, indicating that an engagement was in progress. A cavalry man who came in from the front to the White House, reported that the enemy was driven in all the fights by "main strength and awkwardness" combined, it must be confessed, with great industry and pertinacity. As a consequence, the operations which were carried on since the crossing of the Rapidan present a series of great battles and severe skirmishes not before equaled in the annals of modern warfare. Indicative of the firm determination on the part of his soldiers that should touch the profoundest sensibilities of a monster, it is that our wounded remain.

The enemy left back a terrible disorder, and left their dead and wounded behind them.

FROM GENL. SHERMAN.

McPherson in Enemy's Front.

Hooker and Schofield Push Forward.

FORMIDABLE PASS SECURED.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, }

Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch dated yesterday at half past seven in the afternoon, has this evening been received from Gen. Sherman. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, McPherson came up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church.

On Thursday, June 2, Schofield and Hooker, having been shifted to the extreme left pushed forward towards Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Grier-on's cavalry were sent to Altoona Pass which they reached and secured the possession.

These movements, the dispatch says, have secured the pass, which was considered a formidable one. Movements are reported by the dispatch to be in progress, which are not proper for publication.

Nothing has been heard from Grant since his dispatch dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday evening and last night and cannot be re-established before some time to morrow.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

The Temporary Loan.

The July Interest.

NO INCREASE OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Presiding Officer at Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The *Commercial's* money article says:

"This morning's official instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Cisco, authorizes him to issue certificates of indebtedness for any loan to six per cent., and also to pay at once the July coin interest on coupons. The dispatch also states that proposals for a long loan of six per cents, will be received to-morrow or Monday next. The amount was not stated. The following assurances contained in the instructions to Mr. Cisco, will be read with general satisfaction:

"You may contradict most emphatically all assertions that the Secretary is increasing any legal tender issues. On the contrary he is gradually returning them. All new notes issued are in lieu of old notes in larger amounts withdrawn." It is understood that Secretary Chase has not yet fully determined in what shape he will place the bonds of the proposed new loan.

Senator Foote, of Vermont, is spoken of as presiding officer at Baltimore.

Maryland is furnishing a large proportion of colored soldiers in her quota, some drafted and others as substitutes.

From Cairo and Below.

FORREST AT CORINTH.

PREPARING A RAID ON SHERMAN

CAIRO, via ST. LOUIS, June 3.

The steamer Alice Dean, from Memphis, for Cincinnati, passed up, with six hundred bales of cotton. The steamer Hallet Kilbourn was fired into at Island No. 25, while on her way to Memphis. Result not learned.

The body of Paymaster Wimans, drowned at Mound City, was recovered to-day.

Forrest was reported at Corinth, Miss. Large numbers of his men were deserting. It is supposed that Forrest intends making a raid on Sherman's rear.

Gen. Canby was at Natchez, organizing his forces for offensive operations.

National Bank Bill a Law.

Delegates Arriving.

REBEL IRON-CLADS IN THE JAMES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The National Bank bill has been signed by the President.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are arriving here in considerable numbers.

It is known by the navy department that the rebels have iron-clads, torpedoes, and other infernal machines, which they intend to send down the James river against our gunboats, but our naval officers are well prepared for them and have no fear of the result.

Resignation of J. J. Cisco.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The *Commercial* says: Hon. J. J. Cisco has been compelled by the state of his health to resign his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take place at the close of the fiscal year.

Report of the Post Commander.

Captain Edward S. Wright, our official post commander, has received and forwarded during the past month ninety deserters, one hundred and eleven convalescents, four hundred and thirteen men on furlough, sixty-two white and three colored recruits, besides one hundred and forty-seven stragglers. Recruiting at the Citadel Common has been quite brisk during the past few days, and the several delinquent districts are almost hourly reducing their quotas.

The Circus.—Tom King's Excelsior Circus opens on Monday night, on the Red Lion lot, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. Mayor Lowry has privileged over half of the proceeds of the show to Alderman Butler, who will, no doubt, make it a paying concern. The owners of the circus deserve great praise for the liberality and patriotism in behalf of our Fair.

City Intelligence.

THE GREAT FAIR.

SECOND DAY.

THE INTEREST UNABATED.

Number of Visitors Increasing.

FIRST DAY'S RECEIPTS $13,000.

Continued Success.

The second day of the Pittsburgh Grand Sanitary Fair was marked by an increased attendance of visitors and a largely augmented amount of sales of goods. The various departments were thronged from ten o'clock in the morning until the closing hour at night. Delight was visible on the countenance of every one, and the friends of the Sanitary Commission were exuberant over the decided success of the undertaking. A large proportion of the visitors yesterday were strangers from all parts of the State, Ohio and Virginia, and their expressions of delight and amazement were amusing to hear. Their liberality of words of praise was almost corresponding y responded to by their liberality of expenditures. The many beautiful, useful and curious things that met their gaze at every step only served to increase their amazement and add to their bewilderment. Words cannot adequately express the pleasure depicted on the countenance of every visitor—everybody was delighted.

To say that any one department exceeded the other in point of attraction yesterday would scarcely be true, for all were crowded continually during the day. The Ladies' Bazaar and Floral Hall were the grand centres of attraction, however, although the "Old Curiosity Shop" was unconstrained and free from restraint. Many amusing incidents occurred during the day and night. The Art Gallery was very largely attended, and for good reason—no finer collection of paintings has ever been exhibited in the West. The Gallery was thronged day and night, and the rare and costly paintings on exhibition elicited the admiration of all. Monitor Hall was crowded during the day and night by a delighted crowd, while mechanics' Hall came in for its share of patronage.

FIRST DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the sale of tickets up to Thursday night were $,800, and the receipts from sales of goods were $7,200, making the total receipts for the first day from the Fair, $13,000. Adding the cash donations received by Jos. Holmes, Esq., which yesterday even ng amounted to $148,13 50, the grand total receipts for the Fair amount to $20,150. This has been suggested by the cashier of the Fair that people attending it would save themselves much trouble by purchasing their tickets in the city. They may be had at Jeffries & Sons', Fifth Ward Bank, and at all the principal drug and music stores.

Although a great many articles were removed from the tables yesterday, their places were quickly filled by others none the less attractive; so that there is really no diminution in the attractions of the several departments.

Floral Hall.

The throng which filled Floral Hall was greater yesterday than the day before. Streams of people were crowding its entrance from early in the morning till 10 p. m. The flowers are as fragrant, and they bloom as beautiful, the evergreens as fresh as when we first beheld them. Many new features have been introduced of a novel and attractive character. The booths are all well patronized, and everything is going on gaily and prosperously. Mrs. Solomon, assisted with her accomplished assistants, has a swarm of visitors around her booth constantly. Music is good, flowers are better, but strawberries—rich, ripe, juicy—smothered in cream, and served up by graceful waitresses, is best.

RUSTIC BOOTH.

A novel and beautiful vase of artificial flowers, tastefully fashioned from the feathers of geese, by Miss Sarah Gibson, of Cumberland, Va., is added to the attractions of this stand. It is really a curious, meritorious device, and was donated to the Fair by the lady in person.

THE GIPSEY CAMP.

This is a new and important feature. Near the Bower of Rest, Gipsey Jane has erected a camp where she and her assistants make fortunes by telling the future. Only ten cents to enter the enclosure, but we are not informed how much it takes to get out. These Gipsies have wonderful powers of telling future events, and you may be sure that the Sanitary Fair a dollar to have your fortune told as anybody else, for they are sure to tell a pleasant story.

CREATORS OF FLORAL HALL.

In our mention of the originators of floral hall, we omitted the names of James Murdoch, John Finley and John M. Gordon as having rendered valuable assistance in making the cave.

BIRDS AND STATUETTES WANTED.

Mr. Elliott, the Superintendent of Floral Hall, wants the loan of birds and statuettes to complete parts of the decoration. Persons having these articles to loan will please send word to the Chairman, or call at the hall to be taken care of and returned.

Art Gallery.

The projectors of this feature of the Fair have a right to feel gratified at the unparalleled favor and success which has crowned their labors. A few energetic gentlemen, with but this distinguished object, John Harper, Esq., as their Chairman, organized a committee of ladies and gentlemen a few weeks ago, who have worked most industriously, day and night, ever since, and have the satisfaction to know that their united labors have succeeded in preparing and inviting to our city one of the finest collections of works of art far in advance of anything which has ever been witnessed in Allegheny County. To no better evidence can we point of the exquisite merit can we point of the exquisite merit of the collection than the fact that the Committee was undertook it, like General Grant, never fail in their projects. Yesterday the gallery was crowded during the day, and the expression from those who examined the gems of art on exhibition there, and that was one of unqualified admiration. We counsel every person to go and see the paintings. They will well bear the closest examination, and reward the visitor by a higher and more refined conception of the true artist's mission.

Mechanic's Hall.

We continue our notices of articles on exhibition in this department of the Sanitary Fair. In one or two instances, as the tobacco and furniture manufacturers, we give the cash value of the articles donated, without specifying the articles. Articles are still coming in, and will continue to do so for some days to come.

The following named gentlemen compose the committee having charge of Mechanic's Hall, to whom, and their obliging clerk, J. M. Allen, we are indebted for many favors:

Messrs. Cooper, Jennings, Ward, P. H. Miller, Patrick, Hartman, Adams, Hamilton, Wallingford, Lee, Hinchman and Wilson, Jr., and Miller.

Among the many attractions in this hall will be found a pair of Cooper's double-action revolving pistols, manufactured at the Cooper Fire Arms manufactory, Frankford (Philadelphia) Pa. The pistolsare valued at $400, and are a donation from the manufacturers. For beauty and richness of mounting they could not be excelled. The handle, or butt, is made of ivory, with the national coat of arms handsomely carved; steel cylinder, gold plated; steel barrel, silver plated; powder flask, bullet mould and screw driver, all complete. They will be put up at $1 a vote between the following Major Generals: Negley, Hancock, Herron and Meade. At the close of the exhibition, the General having the largest number of votes will be presented with the pistols in the name of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. We understand a duplicate case of these beautiful arms has been presented to the Philadelphia Fair. Which shall produce the largest revenue for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers?

Singer, Nimick & Co., Sheffield Steel Works, office 83 Water and 100 First streets, a large number of cast steel saw plates, equal to the best English manufacture, and also a cast steel breech loading cannon, a piece of most exquisite workmanship, the whole valued at $1,000.

Oliver McClintock, Fifth street, makes a handsome display of carpets and other rich and costly articles. The carpets will be sold in quantities for double parlors, or two rooms, and in various styles of paper yard. In the carpet department, which makes an elegant show, are a number of articles from Philadelphia and other eastern cities, which we will notice hereafter.

The bell presented by Andrew Fulton & Sons to the steamboatmen's Committee, is one of the finest toned we have ever heard sound. It is highly polished, and bears a suitable inscription, surrounding a handsomely painted picture of an eagle. The price placed upon it is $850.

The life boat, made of corrugated iron, by the employees of Mr. W. B. Scaife, is another present to the Steamboatmen's Committee, and by them offered for sale to the best bidder. What everyness it will have a splendid boat.

Wm. N. Ogden & Co., manufacturers of carbon lamps, No. 24 Liberty street, have on hand a large assortment of silvered glass vases, five fancy lamps, twelve different variety lamps, three pair silvered salt cellars—the whole valued at $125.

A. Kirk & Co., No. 172 Federal street, Allegheny, Grant, Burnside, Sherman, French, Pittsburgh, Hotel, and an endless variety of other patterns of glass lamps—value $2.

Mrs. Sarah Johnston, of the First ward, Allegheny, donated a splendid child's phaeton—valued at $75.

James Brown, No. 138 Wood street, one cast steel barrel rifle, with globe sight; one powder flask; one cast steel single barrel shot gun, powder flask, shot bell and ward cutter—value $80.

Bishop, Ferguson & Co., one monster cigar—value $9.

Grove & Moriz, one saddle and bridle—value $75.

Robertson & Roenigh, one splendid spring bed—value $10.

Craig Brothers, 124 Wood street, two chandeliers and five brass still cocks—value $95.

H. Anshutz, one cook stove and ware, one parlor stove, one small parlor stove, and one pitching pony—value $50.

McFarland, Collins & Co., No. 71 and 73 Fifth street—100 yards velvet carpet, more or less, worth $3 per yard; one Solferino mat; two Brussels ottomans; two velvet stools, and two velvet rugs—value, $308.

Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufacturers, warehouse corner Wood and Second streets—Nine dozen glass bowls of various sizes and patterns—value, $12.

Cooper and Bond, New York, through Jas. Brown, donate one English double barreled shot gun, shot pouch, powder flask, wiping rod, wad-cutter, box of double water proof caps, and one National revolver, caps and case—value, $112.

Bryon & Bro., of Philadelphia, donate one Ruserias' eight-shot revolver, worth $15.

Barlon, Alexander & Wallos, of New York, donate one Adams self-cocking revolver and case valued at $30.

Adam Reinman, of Pittsburgh—One French double barreled shot gun (breech loading) which cost, in gold, $125.

A. & J. McKenna, brass Founders—Two fire-iron stands, two patent lee chests, ale cock, hose pipe, screw top, &c.—value $58

Wells, Biddle & Co., 215 Liberty street, five dozen pegged and nailed brushes, together with wrought handle switches, raw hides, rattans, &c., to the amount of $75 65.

John Kennedy & Co., manufacturers of brussels, and Hudgen & Hussey, of guns, cutlery, pistols, and fancy goods, No. 38 Fifth street—One double barrelled shot gun, case, powder flask, shot pouch, cleaning rod and nipple key, worth $85.

E. Bourne & Bros., plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 42 Market street—One black walnut silver plated flower frame—value $15.

J. H. Denmiet—A fine lot of copper and tin ware, value not stated.

J. McMichael, of Lawrence county, one pair military boots, one pair French calf boots, and one boy's saddle.

W. D. & H. McClellum, Fourth street, sufficient carpet to cover double parlors, worth $4 per yard, and two fancy chairs—valued at $20.

C. G. Hussey & Co., No. 87 Fifth street, 151 copper bottoms, fourteen brass kettles, and three sheets copper, the whole valued at $150.

J. Mendenhall, of Kensington, one package Imitation Russia sheet iron; one imitation Russia sheet iron air tight stove; total value, $62.

Capt. S. R. Hendrickson, of McKeesport, donates a patent water drawer, worth $15.

Charles Kleffer, Spring Garden tannery, half mile from the city limits—Four sides black harness leather, four sides russett skirting, eight sides hack bridles, and one dozen finished calf-skins—the whole valued at $570. The donor of the above leather sets his price upon it, and any that remains unsold will be taken back, and its cash value handed to the Committee by Mr. Kleffer.

In the morning a new attraction was introduced in Lee's self breach-loading gun, the invention of John Lee, of Massillon, Ohio. It is manufactured from the best of iron by Macklintosh & Heinonin of this city. It was the intention of the inventor to have it made of steel but being anxious to test it as soon as possible he did not wish to wait to procure the peculiar quality of steel. The barrel is twenty inches in length, four inches, while the bore is five feet, two inches long, and the calibre three and seven-sixteenth inches. The breech is much larger than that of any other gun we have ever seen. An oblong opening is made through the breech perpendicularly, the width of which is something broader than the diameter of the bore which passes into it.

Into this oblong is fitted a solid block of iron grooved on the top the size of the cartridge used. The rammer is also of solid iron of a similar size, being larger than that of the bore and is placed horizontally in the breech directly opposite the bore. Under the breach, fully exposed to danger, is placed a perforated cog-wheel, which is worked by means of a screw or level at the right of the gun. The gun is worked in this manner. The solid block is so attached as to fall in the opening in the breech when a cartridge is placed in its groove. The screw is turned to the right causing the cog-wheel to lower the lock until the cartridge is directly opposite the bore, when a different set of cogs on the same wheel catches the rammer, carries it forward until the cartridge is properly placed in the bore. The motion of the screw is then reversed, carrying the rammer backwards and raising the block until it again fills the opening, this completing the breech perfectly air tight. In the vent is placed a pin secured by strong springs on the top of the gun. By striking the top of the pin, the pin explodes the cap of the cartridge, and the gun is discharged. The springs instantly raise the pin and make the vent perfectly air tight, and prevent any of the explosive force escaping in.

The gun has already been fired some twenty-five times without any perceptible effect. At one trial the inventor fired four shots, lodging the balls in a pine board at about ten feet, at a distance of three-fourths of a mile. He claims that three men can work the gun, and fire at the rate of twenty times in a minute. It was patented May 19, 1863. Several improvements will be made on the next gun, which will shortly be cast.

We understand that Mr. Lee has it in contemplation to raise a battery of six guns at his own expense, and to present it to the government. Whilst the gun may possess many excellent qualities, we cannot consider it as peculiarly adapted for general field purposes; its weight, which, in a finished state, is from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds.

We have been requested to state that the buckskin purse lost yesterday in Monitor Hall by a lady has been recovered, and can be had by calling on the owner.

Dining Hall.

This department was yesterday one of the great centers of attraction. Long before the usual hour of opening, crowds thronged the various entrances, and the guards and police assigned to duty there were kept constantly busy in restraining the crowd from forcing an entrance into the building. The main Dining Hall was constantly crowded, while the Pagoda and Restaurant received the attentions and visits of scores who desired a cooling draught, or to reprevish the "inner man." Over three thousand meals were served up during the day, and that they were gotten up in the best of style it is needless for us to say.

THE REFECTORY.

The ladies of the Refectory can "Keep a Hotel" at any rate, and do all the business themselves. It is wonderful to see how gracefully and promptly the first ladies of our cities adopt the role of waiters, and how patiently and unswervingly they serve the hungry public from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. We notice especially the Brownsville table (altogether a party institution by the way) under the supervision of Mrs. Wm. Frew and Mrs. C. Hanson Love alternating with Mrs. J. Chalfant and Mrs. J. D. Verner, assisted by Misses Cunningham, Williams, Jones, Barker, Roberts, Reese, Love and others. This table is elegantly furnished, tastefully ornamented and served with a liberality and grace that gives infinite zest to the meal, and you rise perfectly satisfied, happy if you can get away with a whole heart.

This Department is complete in all its details, and is certainly one of the most attractive, as well as a most interesting and important feature of the Fair.

Ladies' Bazaar.

As usual, the Ladies' Bazaar was thronged—in fact uncomfortably thronged yesterday, and the fair ladies attending at the fifty or more booths had a busy time of it in disposing of their goods. The ladies seemed to think it "no trouble to show goods," and seldom if ever failed to make a sale. Although there were a very large number of articles sold at all the booths, there appeared to be no diminution of the original display. This, we are informed, is owing to the fact that articles are continually coming in, and are arranged to replace those sold. At all events, the various booths wear the same varied and attractive appearance they did on the opening night, and the lady attendants seem to be never weary in their efforts to accommodate.

In noticing the American booth on Thursday, it seems we made a slight mistake. For which we are not to blame. We derived our information from one in attendance at the booth Tuesday, when everybody was busy in arranging their articles. The American booth represents a union of the ladies of three Episcopal churches, Christ Church, Allegheny, and Trinity and St. Peter's Churches, Pittsburgh. The ladies in attendance are Mrs. Mary Murray, Mrs. F. E. Volz, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Gazzam.

The Chinese booth seemed to be a great attraction yesterday, with its Chinese lamps, fans, and other curious articles. The display here is varied and excellent.

The Scottish or Douglas booth, in charge of ladies of the United Presbyterian church, is a very attractive one, and their wares are sold rapidly. Mrs. Douglas, in the Scottish dressing-gown, which they intend to donate to either Abraham Lincoln or John C. Fremont, whichever receives the highest number of votes; price per vote, 50 cents.

The Union chair, to be given to the family of the Pittsburgh General that receives the highest number of votes, attracts much attention. It is richly carved and ornamented, and although there is some contest for it, the family of the late lamented Gen. Hays will evidently receive it.

In the gallery at the rear of the Bazaar has been placed one of Bradbury's sweet-toned pianos by Messrs. Wamelink & Barr. It is a beauty, and is highly admired.

At the hour of noon yesterday, the contest for the fireman's horn was highly exciting and at nine o'clock the vote stood thus: Allegheny, 84; Union, 45; Eagle, 45; Hope, 46; Duquesne, 66; Niagara, 15; Gen. Grant, 6; Reliet, 4.

Promenade in Floral Hall.

Last evening, at ten o'clock, the audience was dismissed and the doors were thrown open to gentlemen accompanied

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

The Cleveland Nominee for Vice President.

It no doubt has occurred to a great many persons that the nomination of JOHN COCHRANE, on the Presidential ticket with JOHN C. FREMONT, was little less than an indignity to one of our distinguished fellow-citizens, EX-Gov. WM. F. JOHNSTON. Whatever views we may have of the policy of putting forth a ticket at Cleveland, we think that after such a course had been determined upon, all things considered, the Convention could have done nothing so proper as to couple the Governor's name with that of Mr. FREMONT, and we believe there are those who think that the Convention would have shown more wisdom than it has shown, had it placed the Governor's name first on the ticket.

It must be conceded that to Gov. JOHNSTON much was due from the friends of FREMONT. In 1856, after receiving the nomination for the Vice Presidency from an influential body of men, known as the North Americans, instead of standing in the way of Mr. DAYTON, on the ticket with FREMONT, he magnanimously withdrew in his favor, and throughout that memorable contest, gave his great influence to the ticket. It was a sacrifice that deserved to be remembered; it was virtually giving up the Vice Presidency,—for who can say that with Gov. JOHNSTON standing on the ticket for that office then, Pennsylvania would not have been carried against BUCHANAN.

Of all the men who congregated at Cleveland, Gov. JOHNSTON was confessedly the best known for statesman ship and experience. Indeed, in looking over the list, we do not discover the name of one with anything like a national reputation equal to that which Gov. JOHNSTON has. Considering what sacrifices he had made and his position in his own State, it seems that his nomination, if not for the first at least for the second place on the ticket, would have been the wisest thing the Cleveland Convention could have done. While we could not approve of any nomination there, we can have an opinion of what, after a ticket had been determined on, would have been most proper, what would have been a just recognition of past services, and at the same time an appropriate coupling of names with high places.

In Front of Richmond.

General GRANT is said to have taken every precaution against a flank movement of the rebels upon Washington, and no fears whatever on this score need be entertained. The "situation" is now such that LEE must either fight on the south bank of the Chickahominy, or else abandon the capital to its fate, which would probably be its destruction, so far as it was possible to accomplish it.

There are well authenticated reports that the city was mined long since, in anticipation of its possible forced abandonment at some period, and the reported incarceration of the Mayor in Castle Thunder, for opposing the destruction of the city, shows that this purpose will undoubtedly be carried out when it is found that its defense can no longer be maintained.

On the other hand, it is said the city is capable of enduring a six months' siege, and the sending away of our prisoners to Goldsboro' is mentioned as merely for the purpose of removing so many useless persons, who would be consuming rations that would otherwise admit of a more prolonged withstanding of the siege. If this report about supplies be true, it is not improbable but what LEE, if hard pressed, may fall back upon the inner defenses of Richmond, and trust to the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy and such sorties as he may make from time to time, to kill off and exhaust the patience of our troops. This is premising that his fortifications about Richmond are impregnable. If they are not, GRANT will take them, and if LEE does not escape into North Carolina the chances are that his army will be broken up and destroyed.

His shrewdness and ability, however, as a commander, and the position he occupies at the head of the rebel armies, must not be lost sight of. Between even possible defeat and capture, or a withdrawal into North Carolina, he will most certainly accept the latter alternative, and thus preserve his army for such other services as may be required at its hands. Virginia, at best, is a barren waste, and sooner or later, a transfer of the rebel capital would be a matter of prime necessity, whether it was threatened by our forces, or enjoyed in the most peaceful quiet. It is hoped, therefore, that GRANT's conquest will not only include Richmond, but the destruction of LEE's army as well, otherwise, our conflicts will be interminable, and a lasting peace beyond the limits of any safe calculation.

Meanwhile, as has been well remarked, let no one jump at the conclusion that LEE and DAVIS can be penned into Richmond. LEE has force enough to make a hard fight. The railroad from Danville to Greensboro, N. Carolina, has been completed, it is understood, which gives LEE an interior connection with the South. The cavalry under KAUTZ destroyed one bridge upon the road, but doubtless ere this it has been rebuilt. It is a new avenue for supplies for LEE, and, at this juncture, of the utmost importance, but with all his army around Richmond, concentrated into a focus, it would be a difficult matter for LEE to keep that line of communication open, with SHERIDAN and KAUTZ free to move south of the James.

These are simply considerations which will present themselves to any one examining the position of the two armies, the end to be gained and the geographical feature of the country. At this time of writing there is nothing to indicate that a flank movement is contemplated, but, on the contrary, engineers are reconnoitering the front, making topographical notes, constructing roads, throwing up earthworks, while the batteries already in position are sending shells into the woods where the rebel lines are supposed to be.

The sentiment of mankind is with the hearts of our people for the onward course. The President's response to the national radicalism, his Emancipation Proclamation, fastened the world to our side. However the national feeling and intelligence of Europe with us, we can defy the secret hostilities of her thrones. Against America fighting for a republic on the purest principles of liberty, the people of neither England nor France would sustain a war. There ought, therefore, to be no receding from or modification of these principles. They are just, politic as towards the foe, sure to unite the Union masses of the country, and are certain to command the sympathies of Christendom.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The recent actions in the House of Representatives in refusing to postpone its consideration till next December, by a vote of seventy-four to fifty-three, shows a disposition on the part of Congress, to assign a place in its deliberations to this important measure of relief to thousands of unfortunate individuals entitled to its beneficent provisions. The majority of the House have decided in favor of immediate action on it, and it is believed that it will be passed by the present Congress.

ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS.—The great trial of these guns in England has been suspended for the present. The guns have now been fired fourteen hundred times, or about twice as often as, on the average, the old brass smoothbore field-pieces endured before becoming unserviceable. All the guns, it is alleged, show signs of what they have gone through, but as yet nothing appears which could lead any one to foretell which will outlast the other.

A white slave named John Cassamer has been brought to Connecticut by a mechanic of that State, who was lately employed as master of construction at Fort Pike, near New Orleans. Cassamer is an old man, and was the illegitimate offspring of the daughter of a wealthy French planter named Blanc, in Southern Louisiana. The family disowned him, turned him over to the cabins on the plantation and had him taught a trade, and after many years of suffering he now finds freedom and full employment in a factory at Collinsville, Conn.

[illegible]vention of unconditional unionists to [illegible]gates to the Baltimore Convention [illegible]astern district of Tennessee, assem- [illegible]ne 9th ult. Resolutions [illegible]ort the Administration, [illegible]dence in for President [illegible]t. [illegible]President. [illegible]d. [illegible]ans reports that eight [illegible]troyed by fire, but

The Pennsylvania R. R. and the Philadelphia Steamship Project.

We learn from the *Inquirer* that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided the suit of the City of Philadelphia *vs.* The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against the latter corporation. The Company held back certain proportions of the dividends upon stock belonging to the city, the authority for doing so being an ordinance of the city, which allowed the Company to return the amount of all dividends above six per cent. per annum as a guaranty to preserve the Company from loss, by reason of any subscription that it might make to the stock of any line of steamships between Philadelphia and Europe. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania prohibits municipal subscriptions in aid of private corporations, and the provision was intended to prevent any further experiments of this sort. Philadelphia has invested several unproductive millions in such enterprises, a considerable part of which is irretrievably lost. A portion may at some future time yield enough to pay interest upon the money borrowed to aid the railroad corporations, but except the subscription to the Pennsylvania railroad, there are none of these speculations which promise much hereafter. With this constitutional provision in the way, it seemed impossible to draw the city into the steamship subscription. But after many ingenious devices, the plan was adopted which has just been disposed of by the Supreme Court. It was considered a sure way of getting round the difficulty, but the Supreme Court says in effect that the Constitutional provision is not to be stretched or evaded by any ingenuity which can be suggested by cunning minds. It stands up like a wall against all endeavors to overthrow it, and its position is so strong that it cannot be turned. After the city had by its ordinance pledged the extra dividends the steamship project languished. It needed something more than a city guaranty to attract subscriptions. It does not now appear that the Pennsylvania Railroad ever made an actual subscription to any railroad line. The city got tired of losing the extra dividends, but the company interpreted the city's own ordinance against a demand for payment. Suit was brought to recover back the out-standing sum, and a verdict for over ninety-five thousand dollars was obtained. This verdict has now become a judgment, by the decision of the Supreme Court, and after some deductions for interest, the amount is entered for ninety-four thousand five hundred dollars.

General Intelligence.

The Government of Peru, though nominally based upon popular representation, is a semi-military Republic. The President is chosen for a term of six years. It is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding occasional internal disturbances, the industrial interests, wealth and capacity of the nation have been more fully, widely and profitably developed in a single year than during the whole period of its subjection to Spain. The Government and the people, finding remonstrance against the unannounced outrages of the Spanish agents of no effect, and finding, too, that they are utterly regardless of common justice, or of international comity, are preparing for their reception calmly and energetically. The President, Juan A. Pezet, in the course of his proclamation says: "We will never consent to the humiliation which these people wish to impose on us, who, in Ayacucho, did not know how to fight, nor had the courage to defend the possessions held for centuries of the conquest. The Government is taking those measures of security which the critical circumstances we find ourselves in require, and seeking means to vindicate the national honor, and save our treasure-ously and violently robbed riches. Still fresh are the memories of the war of independence, in which Peru was a victor, however small."

General Grant gives Lee credit for his ability. Not once has he undervalued his wily foe. Braddock laughed when the young provincial officer advised him to alter his European tactics, or fight the Indians after their own fashion. How dearly he paid for his derision? The leader of our hosts was acquainted with his foe, and well knew all the "quicks and quirks" that lurked in him. When marching by the flank, we never halted one night without throwing up strong earthworks. And when we fought them in the woods our attacks were like their own—sudden, quick, fierce, and accompanied with a savage yell.

Another "crisis" is apprehended in Canada, and another ministerial change, the tenth within two years. The public securities of Canada, which five years ago were sixteen per cent. premium, to day are only worth ninety, and things in the province are in a bad way generally.

Judge Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Bench, a few days ago, at Indianapolis, decided, in a case under the confiscation act, that, when the property of an alleged rebel was libeled, it was competent for him or his assignees to set up the defence of his loyalty, and, if notice of the pendency of the suit was given by publication in a newspaper, a default could not be taken, but the government must offer proof of the disloyalty of the defendant, though a resident of a rebel State.

The European shipment of gold from Melbourne, via the overland Australian mail, from Suez, during the month of March, amounted to 5,000 ounces, valued at £140,000 or $703,000. The amount exported from Melbourne the present year to March 31st was 330,665 ounces, valued at £1,438,780, or about $7,193,940. If this is continued for the year, Australia will export, through its principal port alone, nearly or quite $29,000,000 in the current year.

Mr McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, gives it as his opinion, "that Government depositaries, whether they are Assistant Treasurers or National Banks, have the right to pay Government drafts, by whomsoever held, in the kind of currency which is receivable for Government dues, and by which Government obligations can be discharged." He adds: "The Government is bound to receive in payment of all its dues, except duties on imports, the notes of the National Banks. A draft of the Government upon a National Bank is clearly payable in the Government issue of national currency, and I have yet to learn that the negotiation of a draft changes its character in the obligations of the parties."

Wall street is puzzled and perplexed over the prospective movements of Secretary Chase, and until the puzzle and perplexity are relieved, things in William and Hanover streets, to use a slang phrase will be nothing if not "mighty uncertain." The advent of the Secretary of the Treasury is contemplated, by a certain class of speculators, in the light of a new financial epoch, while another class are just as ready to welcome it as the only panacea for the multitudinous evils which just now beset the "financial situation." Mighty man is Mr. Chase!

The Castle Garden Commissioners report 5,798 emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the week ending the 1st. This makes 65,078 from 1st of January to date, against 49,682 for the corresponding season in 1863.

In a case raising the constitutionality of the game laws of 1862, which was argued on appeal in the general term of the Court of Common Pleas of New York, that court held that where parties expose birds for sale in that city out of season, which were killed in Illinois, in order to avoid the penalty of the law they must show that such birds were killed in the Illinois at a time when it was not illegal to kill them according to the laws of that State.

For some reason or other the Danes seemed unprepared for this war. They had no rifled guns or cannon and other improvements in warfare, and could not successfully resist armies fourfold greater than their own. With similar advantages she might still have held the Sovereign Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. She is however, causing much trouble and annoyance to the blockade of the German ports, and the armers loudly complain that their grain remains unsold for want of vessels to send it to England, their usual market, which, owing to her friendship for America, has exempted from seizure the Hamburg and Bremen steamship, and will do nothing to interfere with the commercial intercourse between those cities and the United States.

The Great Gun Trial in England.

The London *Times* says that the great trial of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns has been suspended, all the members of the Special Committee having returned to London to hold a meeting, with a view, it is understood, to the consideration of the details of the programme to be gone through. The guns have now been fired just upon fourteen hundred times, or about twice as often as, on the average, the old brass smoothbore field-piece endured before becoming unserviceable. All the guns show signs of what they have gone through, but as yet nothing appears which could lead any one to foretell which will outlast the other. Both Sir William and Mr. Whitworth assert themselves perfectly satisfied with such signs of wear as may be traced, and, as yet, consider them trivial. The trials have lately been employed for range and accuracy at high elevations. The results, on the whole, are decidedly in favor of Mr. Whitworth's gun.

ANOTHER SPY CAPTURED.—The Chambersburg *Repository* gives the following account of the capture of another rebel spy:

On Sunday last, Mr. Jacob M. Funk, of Mercersburg, who has been devoting his attention recently to the arrest of deserters, met a man on the South Mountain whose appearance was suspicious. He accosted him, and upon questioning the person he was convinced that the stranger was a spy. He at once arrested him, and brought him to Loyalton Oyster at this place, who, after an examination, committed him to prison.

The prisoner gave his name as Mordaunt Winchester, of Frederick, Md., and has papers and memoranda on his person showing that to be his name. He had about him a quantity of rebel money, and, as his papers clearly establish the fact, he admits that he left Richmond about one month ago. Among the papers in his possession, is one issued by a rebel officer in Richmond, stating that Mr. Mordaunt Winchester, "having given evidence of his nationality," is allowed certain privileges, and he has sketches of fortifications but they cannot be identified. He is quite an intelligent man, evidently well educated; is tall and slender, has red hair and whiskers, light blue eyes and is slightly bald. He is very shabbily clad, and his clothing is filthy. It is very evident that he has been out on a tour of observation for several weeks, and that he was trying to find his way back to Virginia. He admits that he has been dealing in the rebel lines —speculating as he says, and when arrested, he was on his way to Frederick, but why he should come so far out of his route, is difficult of explanation.

It is believed that the same man was in this place last summer before the invasion, and perhaps with the rebel army."

A veteran colonel of the French army, on a visit to Washington, declared in a diplomatic circle that Grant's movements had been of the most admirable character, and that only an army magnificent in its intelligence, courage, discipline, and condition could have executed such movements.

Christian Commission in the Hospitals.

Letter from the Rev. Herrick Johnson.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Near Spottsylvania C. H., May 21st, 1864. }

Mr. Jos. Albree, Treasurer Chr. Com. Pittsburg:

My last left me at Fredericksburg, Saturday evening, May 14th, just entering upon the work of the Christian Commission among the thousands of wounded braves that had arrived in the city. Soon after our arrival, being refreshed with coffee and hard-tack, we were assigned our position in what was called the Printing House Hospital, just opened for a fresh supply of maimed and mangled heroes from the battlefield. They were mostly from the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, and numbered during the week of our stay there, from fifty to one hundred and fifty men. The entire city was divided into districts, answering to the different Corps and Divisions of the army of the Potomac.

The men must be fed and their wounds dressed. This is the immediate, pressing work as they come in from the field. Their long ride in an ambulance or army wagons has exhausted them. No time this for spiritual counsel, unless a man is dying, and then only a few words of Jesus, and a moment's prayer and a God bless you.

What with the tedious tramp and ride from Belle Plain, and the subsequent hard work, an hour after midnight found us exhausted. Numbers and Ward Masters had been appointed, we retired to the rooms of the Commission, and blanketing on the floor with haversack for a pillow, we put a solid bar of four hour's sleep between the days.

Sabbath morning up early and hard at work. Toward night the sufferers were all nourished, relieved, so that by consent and approval of Surgeons, we had religious service in the various wards of the hospital. Strange audience, a dead man in one ward, where I had just been held and whose eyes I had closed not an hour before as he fell asleep in Jesus; Arvine Foss, of Canton, Pa., at his post of duty, Surdam, a noble lad, with a terrible wound between thigh and knee from a shell, making an awful cavity. Yonder to the left is McEwen, paralyzed in arms and legs from a wound in the neck. Doesn't feel worried. Assure all's right. Words of home and Jesus bring the tears; but they are tears of grateful joy. He smiles through them, as if his thousand days of suffering were all nothing in the glad hope of blessing. *And it is.* On every side are stumps of arms and stumps of legs.

O, how these men listen! The little delicacies and the loving attentions have opened their hearts to the Delegate. We sing "One there is above all others," read a few verses about laying up treasure in heaven, talk briefly of Him who was "wounded for our transgressions," and pray. Whole service not more than ten or twelve minutes. Pass to the next ward. Another is a soldier crazed from excitement, yet strange to say, soothed by prayer, and for the moment rational. Here to the left is a wounded rebel with a leg off. Still further on is a fair faced, intelligent, black-eyed German boy, just across the ocean, just in the army, just in the hospital. He has lost an arm. Has had a painful gunshot wound in addition, and mutilation; one with both legs and an arm wounded; another with a ball through his lungs. How these men need Christ, the good Physician. We sing, talk and pray and pass to the next ward. "Yes, Chaplain," said one, after service, as I went to give him some little delicacy, "yes, I remember the verses you have read. I learned them when I was a Sabbath School boy." "Have you any treasures in heaven?" I asked. "Afraid not, sir." "Can you come to Jesus and trust Him, or you'll lay them up. How the soldiers ought to love Jesus. It was a soldier that *pierced his side*, and Christ was wounded, bruised, for us." And so, with varied and touching incident here and there, we went through the week. The same scenes were enacted, and their grateful smiles and "good mornings," and words of warm welcome always greeted us and rewarded us as we came in our rounds. The marvellous patience of these men, their unmurmuring endurance and generous self-forgetfulness are a constant astonishment to me. Their courage in the terrible battles in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania. Yes, thank God, our valorous boys, plucking victory from the very jaws of death, gave a good account of that. But I saw a sublimer heroism in the hospitals of Fredericksburg. Men brought in from ambulances, in which they had been borne from the field, and laid upon the bare ground, sometimes with not so much as a blanket underneath, both all covered with blood, eyes closed and dim, calling for their mothers, thighs shattered and arms off innumerable, and not a complaint from a parched lip—not one. One man with both legs off up near the thighs, upon being told that he could not live an hour, and assured that the Army would not forget him, said, "My country demanded it, and God demands it, for I believe the success and kingdom of Christ will be advanced by the struggle." Another of the heroes said, and his words should be made immortal, "*I am ready to go home to stay and go home to God, or back to the war.*" Another, whose leg was mangled by a piece of shell, which had wedged itself in between the muscles, upon having it cut away was offered the privilege. "Go on, sir," said he, "I'm a *soldier*." I can stand it, and be cut all to pieces, limb by limb, if needful. And he did stand it, without flinching or moving a muscle.

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Personal.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, who is in Egypt for his health, has written a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated near Alexandria, April 2, 1864. Governor Walker's enthusiasm and sincerity, added to his large experience as a public man and his knowledge of the great character of this and other nations, have given to his efforts in favor of the Union cause a wonderful effectiveness. Not alone has he added to confer stability upon our national credit in foreign money circles, but his eloquent reasoning in favor of emigration has gone far to attract vast contributions to our population from Germany and Ireland. We learn with regret that Governor Walker's health was somewhat impaired by an occurrence which took place in London last October. At the solicitation of friends, he accompanied them in a balloon ascension. The balloon suddenly rose some two and a half miles in about seven minutes. Owing to the sudden changes of temperature, he found himself with a change of clothing, and the fall of the thermometer, twenty eight degrees, and the increased rarefaction of the air, congestion of the lungs ensued, followed by a copious flow of blood from the lungs. The advice of the most eminent English physicians was taken by Governor Walker at this time, and he soon left for Italy on the first of March last. But it was not until he drew near Alexandria, Egypt, that his health materially improved. He says, in his letter to Mr. Stanton, after speaking of the pamphlets he had had printed in support of the financial policy of the general Administration, that "these pamphlets, and the writings contained full extracts from Mr. Chase's reports, and from my own publications in 1856, against repudiation; and as they were were widely spread abroad, their distinguished author was everywhere received by the bankers and capitalists with high favor. "It showed," continues the Governor, "by the census, how the product, *per capita*, of the slave States was ninety-three dollars, and of the free States two hundred and seventeen dollars. The Confeds, or rebels, were very savage, and in reply published a wretched forgery, the revised version of what I wrote in 1856. 'No financier,' he adds, "of the past or present, of any country, now stands so high in Europe as Mr. Chase, and this fact has greatly assisted my labors." "And now," he concludes, "now, for the Pyramids. Oh, if unrolling the scroll of the past forty centuries, we could only look upon the panorama of the next four thousand years, what marvels it would disclose! The world would then be (as foretold in Holy Writ) a world of one commerce, one language and one government." The thousands of admirers of this noble American patriot will no doubt be repaid to hear from him, and especially to hear how he still regards our great struggle for self-preservation.

While Maximilian is preparing to visit his new American kingdom, Europe contains another American monarch of whom we learn for the first time. The *Echo de Verone* says that M. de Tounens, ex-King of Auracania and Patagonia, is now staying at Perigeux, and has just received letters from his old kingdom, assuring him that his return is impatiently expected by the population, and that he may rely upon an enthusiastic reception if he will return. So we see the Emperor Pedro of Brazil, Maximilian of Mexico, the Chief Justice of Auracania and Patagonia, Robinson Crusoe's island is not yet a monarchy to our knowledge.

The Watertown (N. Y.) *Daily Reformer* relates an anecdote of General Grant. It says:—"When the General was a young Lieutenant, he was stationed for some time at Sackett's Harbor, and in those days paid frequent visits to our village. He was a famous checker-player, and was wont to spend many an hour at the old American Hotel in this absorbing game. But there was one of our citizens (whose name we are forbidden to mention) who could beat him for lieutenant at his favorite game. But young Grant would never give up, and would insist on his competitor playing with him till he came out ahead, which he would, at last, always do. To secure this end he sometimes kept his friend up nearly all night, and would stay in town three days, studying his long-headed moves, and forcing his opponent to play until he beat him in the end. Grant is now playing checkers in the same style with Lee on the Virginia board."

By recent legislation of Congress, Chaplains are not required to furnish certificates from other officers that they have been on duty in order to draw their pay; but they have been placed on the same footing with other officers in that respect.

THE PULPIT.

PITCHING ONE'S TENT TOWARD SODOM.

A SERMON

BY REV. DR. WILSON,

OF THE 6TH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PITTSBURG.

TEXT—"Lot dwelled in the cities of the plain, and pitched his tent toward Sodom." Genesis, xiii: 12.

Lot went with his uncle Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees. They were both prosperous. They had immense herds. There was strife between their herdsmen. Abraham was willing to sacrifice interest for the sake of peace. Although the elder—although uncle to Lot—he relinquishes all claim to precedence and priority. He gives Lot his choice of locality. Lot was attracted by the fertility and excellent grazing advantages of the rich valleys before him, and hence he "pitched his tent toward Sodom."

Lot's choice was determined all together by worldly motives. No principle higher or loftier than the quality of an ox's kidney seems to have entered into his choice. Into the scale where high, moral, religious considerations ought to have been put, nothing went but purely carnal motives. He acted as though Mammon were the only God. Such conduct must always have a sad sequel. Let us see what sequel was in the case of Lot.

1. One consequence was financial ruin. The motives which governed Lot's choice the world would call prudential. Such decisions are generally applauded. Lot certainly had a sharp eye to the first chance. He was a shrewd man of business. The pity was that his keenness and shrewdness had not been more susceptible of moral impressions and nice moral distinctions. He decided, on worldly considerations alone, a question which determined his own and his family's future history. This no man ought to do; this no man has a right to do. There is a Providence in the world; there is a Providence in business. Infinite Justice stamps indelibly the mark of His displeasure on every dishonest chance. The world may applaud, may cry "Well done!" "That's sharp!" but God in the heavens *frowns*.

In point of carnal policy Lot had done well. His stocks were buoyant; his dividends were large. A splendid financial prospect was before him. With sovereign satisfaction he drove his flowing herds eastward to rich pasturage in luxuriant valleys. Fortune smiled upon him. He was rich already, and all possibilities of increasing were within his grasp. This was the result figured out, with only human factors in the equation. Lot had left out the divine element in his calculations.

For a time matters went on smoothly enough. A propitious star is in the ascendant. Prosperity abounds. Events seem to justify Lot's choice. But war comes—terrible, desolating war. Battle rolls over the plains of Shinar as a year ago swept the lovely valley of the Cumberland. A marauding band visit Lot's estate. They take his goods as a prey and himself a captive. His goods would have remained a prey and himself a prisoner in the hands of his enemies had it not been for his pious uncle, who hastened to the rescue. But the disaster was only premonitory of the greater disasters about to come. It would have opened Lot's eyes and thoughts to his true situation. But it did not. The God of this world had blinded his eyes. He went on with as great greed as ever to heap up riches. But his enterprises and his speculations met with a sudden and disastrous interruption. Amidst the wild surgings and cursings of a riotous mob in Sodom he received the peremptory order to leave the city, or he would be consumed in the destruction. He had no time to take his herds with him. The command was "escape for thy life, look not behind thee."

Out of Sodom Lot went early one morning, *a poor man*. He took nothing with him. Behind him he left the acquisitions of years and years of toil and care. And now in that buried smoking valley all Lot's wealth is consumed. An hour blots out the work of a lifetime. In his old age he is a beggar. He who lately lived in splendor in a city is now a lonely outcast in a mountain cave. What say you now? Was this conduct prudential or not? Was this the way to save only the scraps, the patchrags and the fer lizzie remnants of the valleys. He thought not of the iniquity that brought destruction on the plain. This above all things else, as the main object to be considered. Worldly considerations decided the question. He neglected God's word and God's promise, and God turned all his wisdom to foolishness. One swift fell stroke swept away from him all that he had. Abraham put *riches secondary* to righteousness. He seemed to relinquish all. The world would say that he threw away a splendid chance, but the self-denying Abraham is exceeding rich when the grasping Lot is a pauper in a cave of the earth. Godliness of character is of infinite gain.

One consequence, there, was swift, sudden, total financial ruin.

II. Lot's choice was destructive of his personal and domestic happiness.

He made the mistake (that is often made) of supposing that happiness lies in ceiled houses, full coffers, soft beds, broad estates and full tables. Grand mistake! Let all these things be reduced to the last analysis, and there will not be found in any of them the satisfying—human happiness. In these things alone it does not reside. It never did, and it never will. Lot bought of the luxurious pastures and cattle fields, concluded that in most of these he could be happy. Social and religious society he left out of his calculations. Fatal oversight! In making his choice as to things he was weighed a beast, destitute of soul. One of his oxen or asses would have made the same choice. Alas! the discovery of his mistake. He found that he had ignored the demands of his better nature. He had a soul and a conscience, and for these he had made no provision. He had a soul to be saved, and no preparation for it. Another long weary night was before him, and he could not sleep. There, in the dusk of the evening, lying upon his hard couch, the patient sufferer uttered not a murmuring word. He took my hand, pressed it, smiled his welcome, and then prayed—prayed for rest—rest for his weary, weary head and body, and his long weary night was before him, and he could not sleep. There, in the dusk of the evening, lying upon his hard couch, the patient sufferer uttered not a murmuring word. He took my hand, pressed it, smiled his welcome, and then I bade him good night. The sigh of that soul went up to God, and a better ministry than mine was given the worn and weary one, for when I left Aaron Hurd was gone to the front, he had found the peace "that passeth all understanding." Such are the incidents, and such a blessed Sabbath day's work.

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If this tendency Sodomward it so fearful even in the case of those who are restrained by the willfulness of Grace how deplorable the tendency must be in the case of those who are not restrained by any such influences. The downward career is swift and decisive. From a timid compounding with wrong, the man passes to open dishonesty; and from dishonesty rushes on unblushing infamy, the last stages of is to glory in his shame.

Take an instance. Nothing, I presume, pays so well in proportion to the capital invested as the traffic in ardent spirits. That *gain* has allured thousands into the traffic at the cost of their souls. The intellect is ingenious in framing arguments in favor of a course that is profitable. Reasons are always plentiful on the side of self interest. A hundred arguments are urged to show that selling ardent spirits does not make the trafficker a partaker in the drunkard's sin. Why so many ingenious reasons brought forward and urged? Simply because the traffic is profitable. *The pastures toward Sodom are rich.* Every villainy on the face of the earth is varnished and glossed over in the same way, and on the same principle.

The kidnapper tears the African from his native wilds under the pretext of bringing him to America and Christianizing him; but he is obvious to the fact that Christ's commission requires this same kidnapper to go to Africa and Christianize *there*. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." With the modern interpretation the commission would read, "Go ye to *Africa*, kidnap her children, stow them in the holds of ships, where half of them die of suffocation; sell them into perpetual slavery in America, and under the lash Christianize them."

Make a sin profitable, and there will soon be enough to find it and prove from the Bible that it is a divine institution.

Nothing so warps the judgment as the glitter of the "almighty dollar." As a nation we have pitched our tent toward Sodom, and we are now reaping the results of our doings. These illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely, but we will leave the work them out at your leisure. The truth is susceptible of wide and diversified application.

I have time now only to deduce from this subject, viz.: Human character and destiny are decided and fixed by things in themselves trivial.

See Abraham and Lot conferring about who should go to the right hand and who to the left. It was only two shepherds consulting about the pasturage of their flocks, but what important and far reaching issues hung on that decision! Had Lot and Abraham taken different courses, the world may not have been what it has been. On such delicate pivots as this human destiny is constantly hanging. Turning to the right hand or to the left may involve the weal or woe of a life. Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom, and thereby gave to his family an impulse towards perdition, which carried it with irresistible momentum downwards through long generations. What a contrast between this history and that of the self-sacrificing Abraham? He himself as put the interests of his children paramount to everything, and God took care that his interests did not suffer. His family becomes the central life-giving element in the world's history. "In his seed all the nations of the earth have been blessed." In Lot's seed the nations were cursed and disgraced. We know from the testimony of Scripture that Lot was a good man. He was saved, but it was "so as by fire." His physical salvation was typical of his spiritual salvation. Angels pulled his body from the flames. God snatched his soul as a brand from the burning." He was saved but it was by his loss of earthly possessions—by the degradation and ruin of his family. Where formerly ease and luxuriant abundance had been, now was a foul blot and stain.

Good men still pitch their tents toward Sodom. 1. They do it when they defile their consciences for the sake of gain. A Christian business man must stand aloof from all equivocal attitude. He ought to be sure that he is right; let every man be *fully* persuaded in his own mind, is the apostolic rule. "He that doubteth is damned if he eat." 2. Good men pitch their tents toward Sodom when they allow business to rob their families of the time and attention that ought to be devoted to them. In their eagerness to provide for their children, they forget that they have souls, and that there are treasures to be laid up in heaven. 3. Good men pitch their tents towards Sodom, when, for the sake of worldly advantages, they expose themselves and their children to evil influences. For the sake of lucre, Lot reared his family in Sodom, and he reaped them to dishonor and destruction. He had better have brought up his family on a dunghill, under religious influences. They had better have been reared as paupers.

City Intel

[From the Boston Journal.]

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

They charged our front at break of day,
We met them in the deadly fray;
With "Northern" fire and "Northern" steel
We caused their glittering ranks to reel;
Full fast the surging hosts pressed on;
We pressed them back—"the day was won,"
While down our ranks rang loud and long
The shout of victory.

Again they charged, again we fought,
Each foot of ground was dearly bought:
We faced their leaden rain like men;
We would not flinch, but once again
We seized the banner of the free;
'Mid battle smoke it e'er shall be
Our guiding star.

And now the tide of battle turns,
Each freeman's heart within him burns;
Say, shall we yield and lose the day?
On! On! they came in dread array,
And then we saw, with sad dismay,
Our ranks before the foe give way.
Hurrah! Rain on your lead and steel,
We'll teach your traitor hearts to feel
That we are firm—come woe or weal,
We stand invincible.

And now once more, at break of day,
Right cheerfully the bugles play—
What gladder sight can cheer our braves?
Hurrah! The flag in triumph waves
Along our lines.

Our gallant comrades round us lay;
Brave hearts—they helped us "win the day,"
All honor to their sacred clay,
They've passed where sweeter bugles play,
Beyond our lines.

Again we fought for truth and right;
Thank God—again we conquered might,
He has marked our prayers and tears,
He has dispelled our gloomy fears,
And through his strength our foes are crushed,
And all our Northern skies are flushed
With victory.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Shakspeare Among the Prophets,

Punch tells of a man who went away in great disgust after having seen Hamlet acted for the first time, saying that it was all made up of old quotations. But the old poet's plays are not worn thread bare quite yet, and he that walks quietly through life—not "he that runs"—may, as he reads, discover new beauties, new excellencies, and new passages to be quoted.

Richard III. seems just now most fruitful, in the latter respect, while the campaign in Virginia continues. Observe the clear prophecy—the manifest blessing on General Grant contained in

"Go thou to Richmond, and good fortune guide thee!"

Richard III., Act 4, scene 1.

Two appropriate quotations are also furnished for the day after Grant takes the capital, and we trust loyal men may have occasion to use them:—

"But, tell me, where is princely Richmond now?"

Act 4, scene 5.

"Good morrow, Richmond!"

Act 5, scene 3.

A-line in act 5, scene 3, of the same play, may be applied to a copperhead

"Who prays continually for Richmond's good,"

Imagine one of our whisky-bibing generals—of whom we thank heaven there are but a few left in the service now—with a nose like Bardolph's and a demi-john at his saddle bow, reining up his steed on the top of a hill near the rebel capital and with a puzzled air hiccuping out:—

"I think there be [hic] six Richmonds in the field."

Act 5, scene 4.

Of how many a hero of these last months could we say:

"His horse is slain and all on foot he fights,
Seeking for Richmond in the throat of death."

Act 5, scene 4.

And last comes the war-cry

"God and St. George! Richmond and victory!"

Act 5, scene 4.

Garibaldi at Home.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, describing Garibaldi at his home in Caprera, says:

"An amusing book might certainly be written under the title "Visitors to Caprera." Distinguished, lowly, celebrated, unknown, generals, deputies, journalists, artists, scientific men, literary women, inventors, schemers, humbugs, fools, and of every country, creed and condition—a motley crew of sterling characters, shallow malcontents, unprincipled speculators, honest entnusiasts, lion hunters, and autograph collectors innumerable. I wonder that such a book has not yet been written. It would fetch a good price, and would show the sort of 'solitude' which Garibaldi enjoys in Caprera; while at the same time it would be, if well written, a literary memorial of his great heart, good nature, and inexhaustible kindness. Once, indeed—but only in one single instance—he made a remark which, both by its form of pathetic suddenness and the melancholy of its humor, gave clear testimony how very tired and worn down he must feel, now and then, by that continuous community of, at times very trying, visitors. Menotti, with Basso, I think, and somebody else, having returned from a boating excursion along the east coast of Sardinia, gave an account of their day's work and pleasure, and spoke of an island they had discovered, smaller but wilder than Caprera, and inaccessible for steamers. 'I wish I had known that before I settled down here,' said or sighed the General, quietly, pensively, and then he smiled. This is the only instance I know or have heard of in which any thing like even a melodious groan escaped him at being admired and loved so unwisely, though so well. The fact is, that it were better for his peace of mind and body, and even for his finances, to live in the busy world than on that island, where he can't help receiving the swarms of visitors landed by every successive boat, with a cargo of petty grievances, one-sided information, teazing reports, accusations, jealousies, calumnies, hatreds, and other amenities, dished up in so many courses for his particular digestion.

A Woman's Speech.

A large number of citizens gathered on the sidewalk in front of the Astor House, New York, about 11 o'clock, Thursday evening, to testify their appreciation of the eminent services of Miss Major Cushman, the gallant Union scout and spy, whose daring and skill have elicited the warmest commendations of Rosecrans, Garfield and other Union officers. A fine band was in attendance, and greeted the fair major with several patriotic airs. Miss Cushman appeared at a window in the second story, and was introduced to the assembly by Mr. F. W. B. Hibbard, Esq. She was received with three cheers. As soon as the crowd became quiet, she spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I trust that you will in kindness pardon the brevity of my remarks, as this evening I am truly to be ranked with the Invalid Corps. I am at a loss for words to express my heartfelt gratitude for this testimonial of your appreciation of my humble efforts to aid in the glorious work of restoring the Union of our once happy States; and, believe me, that I am ever with you in heart and soul for the success of our cause. I am no orator, and make no pretence to eloquence; but as our gallant Gen. Grant, when called upon to make a speech, I can say, "I can fight for my country." My sufferings at the hands of those who are now arrayed against the flag of our Republic have been far more than requited by the privilege of seeing the cause of justice triumph. To-night our noble troops are besieging the capital of treason; and with them and you I unite my feeble voice in the cry, "Long live the Union!" the Union cemented by the blood of so many gallant sons of New York. Good-night and God bless you all.

After the conclusion of these brief remarks, Miss Major Cushman, who was suffering from a severe indisposition, retired, saluted by the cheers of the assemblage.

The Commercial as an Advertising Medium.

We believe we may assert without fear of contradiction, that the circulation of the COMMERCIAL has for the last two months increased at a rate not paralleled in the history of the Press of Pittsburgh. Whether we consider the extent or the character of our circulation, we think our columns have strong claims on the business public as an advertising medium. Not only is our circulation over a wide range of country, embracing much of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, but our readers are among those classes which advertisers generally most wish to reach, because they are the best customers. In this respect, we feel confident, the COMMERCIAL presents superior advantages.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may5:mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS. } T. S. WEBB,
oct5-1y } FRANK R. WEBB,
} JESSE H. WEBB.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot.
mh14-6m

E. S. HORROW,
PLUMBER, GAS AND CHIMNEY SWEEPER,
No. 114 Wood street.

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is sent out on all the Morning Trains of the Railroads.

IT GIVES
DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING MATTER OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN PITTSBURGH.

IT GIVES
Later and More News
THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES
The only full and Reliable Report of
RIVER MATTERS.

It is JUST THE PAPER For River Men.

IT GIVES FULL AND RELIABLE
Commercial Reports.

IT HAS THE MOST RELIABLE
Army Correspondents.

IT GIVES THE VERY LATEST AND RELIABLE
Telegraphic Reports.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST AND BEST
Financial Reports.
OF ANY PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE
Oil Reports.

IT GIVES THE ONLY REGULAR AND RELIABLE REPORT OF THE
Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Pig Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Cattle Markets.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
DRUG MARKET.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Lumber Market.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST
Local Intelligence.

IT GIVES
THE NEWS!!

IT HAS SPECIAL DISPATCHES
From Washington---From the Army of the Potomac---From New York---From Cairo and below---From Chattanooga---From Chicago---From all Principal Points.

Just the Paper for Everybody.

Just THE PAPER for Loyal Men.

It is for the Union Unconditionally.

Its Circulation is increasing more Rapidly than any Paper ever before Published.

IT IS JUST THE PAPER
TO ADVERTISE IN!!!

IT IS EMPHATICALLY
A NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial is sent to Subscribers, by Mail, for $6 per Year.

It is delivered to City Subscribers, Copies, for 25 Cents per Week.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs. | *Arrives.*

Thro Accom,n.... 5:30 a m | Baltimore Exp't..12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m | Philadelp'a Ex's..11:30 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m | Fast Line..... 12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m | Thro Mail..... 12:20 a m
John'n Acm'n..... 3:00 p m | John'n Acm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m | 1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do .... 11:30 a m | 2d do .... 8:35 a m
3d do .... 3:50 p m | 3d do .... 1:55 p m
4th do .... 6:00 p m | 4th do .... 3:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sundays) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs. | Arrives.

Fast Line..... 1:40 a m | Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m | Philla. " ... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m | Cin'ti " ... 7:50 p m
| Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 5:30 p m.

Aurora Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs. | Arrives.

Mail..... 7:35 a m | Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m | Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m | 1st McKeesport.. 6:30 p m
2d " .... 6:15 p m | 2d " .... 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m | Port Perry..... 2:00 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m | Braddock's..... 3:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs. | Arrives.

Mail..... 7:00 a. m. | Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 a. m. | Express..... 9:30 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m. | Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs. | Arrives.

Mail..... 8:10 a. m. | Mail..... 2:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m. | Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
do ..... 1:45 p. m. | do ..... 2:30 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m. | Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny..... 3:50 p. m.
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.
do ..... 1:45 p. m.

The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....89 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.,cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens'Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st
Graff, Bennett & Co.....Water st
Lloyd & Black.....85 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James A. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank-Wilbert.....52 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Morrison.....96 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co...corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chaudoy.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Ross and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Beedles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....88, Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....74 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....226 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
C. Helmbold.....86 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....183 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....Corner Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....51 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....78 Market st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
je1-y No. 91 Third street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—
Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars.
R. L. WOLCOTT,
No. 160 Chatham street, New York.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention.
se23

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,865,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

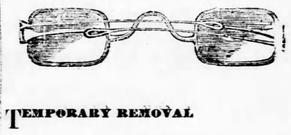
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS,
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Looks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Coke and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris.
Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap25

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention.
se23

FOUNDRIES.

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Coke and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
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Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
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JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention.
se23

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY,
May 16, 1864.

BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:

On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 93 Water street.

my17:30d THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe16:tdawtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. Ja2:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. Ja13

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. Ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 138 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Tin Plates, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 142 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:1f

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:3m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. & J. Craig), manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Tea Chest Boxes, Kn

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 69 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
50 Exchange	——	69½	May 5	
50 Citizens	——	61¾	"	5
50 Pittsburgh	——	98	"	5
50 Allegheny	——	70¾	"	5
50 Mechanics'	——	64¾	"	5
50 Iron City	——	58	"	5
50 M & E	——	——		$3.75
60 First National	110	——		
50 Second National	110	——		
50 Third National	110	——		
50 First National, Aly	110	68¾	"	4
50 Manchester Saving	——	——		
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens	——	——		61
42 Western	——	——		May'64 56
32 Monongahela	34	——		32 $3.00
50 Eureka	90	40	"	$4.80
25 Pittsburgh	34	——		
25 Allegheny	——	27¾		
25 People's	28	26¾		
50 Penna	——	——		
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela	——	——		27¾
28 St. Clair Street	60	60		
50 Third Street	——	——		50
50 Mechanic Street	——	——		
25 Birmingham	——	——		31¾
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	15	——		15¾
50 Connellsville	12	——		12½
50 do (interest)	17	——		
50 Steubenville	12	13¾		15¼
50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	65	70		65
28 Birmingham	——	——		
50 Citizens	——	——		
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh	——	——		95
25 Allegheny	——	——		25
25 Birmingham	30	——		31¾
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lreeco	——	27		——
25 Ardeco	——	——		——
10 North American	9	11		——
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 5's	——	——		80½
do Scrip 5's	——	——		81
Pittsburgh 5's	——	——		78¾
do 6's	——	——		97
Allegheny City 6's	——	——		100
do 5's	——	——		86¾
Alleg'y V. R.R. 7's	——	——		105
do 2d mortg	95	——		
Connellsville 7's	——	——		87
Steub. R. R. 6's	——	78		——

Money matters yesterday were quiet. The demand for loans at the various discount places was very moderate. No particular speculative movements in business circles are on foot to create any heavy requirements for capital, and money is permitted to accumulate in great excess of the demand. This condition of things will remain until Grant plants our flag in the rebel capital, then the volume of business will swell to immense proportions, and enterprises will thicken rapidly.

—The new National Banking Law, as passed, will no doubt receive the signature of the President, and thus become the law of the land. It differs in many essential points from the former law, and as it now stands is as perfect as experience, combined with the enlightened judgment of the distinguished gentlemen who drew it up, could make it. The principal changes are:

1. No banks can be organized with less capital than $100,000 in small towns, and $200,000 in cities with a population of over 5,000.

2. Banks must redeem at par at National Banks in certain designated places, regarded as commercial centers.

3. None but registered bonds can be received as security for circulation, and the necessary memorandum on these can be signed by an officer of the bank or by the Controller.

—Advices from Washington intimate that the Secretary of the Treasury designs to put on the market fifty to one hundred millions of six per cent. bonds, redeemable after 1881, and that said bonds will form a part of the nine hundred million loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. Two hundred millions of the amount provided for in that law has been taken from it, and now forms what is known as the ten-forty five per cent. loan- the balance of seven hundred millions remains to be negotiated in any manner the Secretary may determine upon, provided that the interest shall not exceed six, per cent., and that no part of it shall be paid in less than ten years, nor any promise given that the bonds will be permitted to run a longer period than forty years. We have semi-official authority for stating that the idea intended to be conveyed in the despatch above referred to is not in accordance with the fact, and that Mr. Chase has no intention for the present to interfere with or take any advantage of, the act of March 3, which authorized a loan of nine hundred millions. He will not disturb that law until after the ten forty loan, which is now on the market, is absorbed. In the event of any great exigency arising, there are two propositions before the Secretary. The first is to issue three years legal tender six per cent. Treasury notes, interest compounded, and the whole payable when the notes mature; and the other is to offer the remaining sixty-six millions, which he is authorized to engrafi on the loan of 1881, for sale through the assistant Treasurers and the national banks at the market value of the existing bonds, which are now quoted at twelve to fourteen per cent. premium. Placing the premium at an average of twelve per cent., the new bonds would yield the following amount:—

Bonds not issued	$66,666,666 66
Premium, twelve per cent	7,987,200
Total	$74,652,866 66

—The following is a statement of the business at the United Assay Office, at New York, for the month ending May 31, 1864:

Deposits of Gold:	
Foreign Coins	$10,000
Foreign Bullion	15,000
United States Bullion	119,000—$160,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:	8,600
Foreign Coins	
Foreign Bullion	5,000
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,700
United States Bullion, (old Coinage)	700—$22,700 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	70,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	90,000—$160,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	159,592 75
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	58,660 78

—The Boston bank statement compares as follows with former returns:

	May 2?	May 9.
Capital stock	$33,381,700	$23,381,700 No change.
L'ns and Disc't	36,583,472	36,674,710 Dec. 8,762
Specie	6,725,397	6,532,472 Dec. 192,925
Due fm ot'r bk's	15,353,579	15,319,808 Dec. 33,770
Due to ot'r bk's	11,871,664	11,133,241 Dec. 738,423
Deposits	39 694,941	31,316,356 Inc. 711,445
Circulation	9,869,27	9,424,773 Dec. 384,314

The exports from Boston last week were $854,080, against $459,805 52 for the corresponding week in 1863.

The imports were $911,076, against $566,254 for the same period in 1863.

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of Specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 30, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$3,301,894	$4,594,695	$1,327,911
Previously reported	67,998,555	70,225,086	66,047,942
Since Jan. 1	$30,256,833	$74,831,781	$69,435,853
COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FROM JULY 1 TO DATE.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Imports mdse	$117,568,864	$167,554,227	$194,907,782
Exports produce	139,731,332	171,698,830	147,498,936
Exports specie	20,733,549	70,508,831	51,249,047

—Commercial affairs in New Orleans at last accounts were rather unsatisfactory, there having been a marked decrease in general business, according to the *Picayune*. The receipts of sugar and molasses, from September 1st to May 15th, were 7,915 hhds, and 139,375 bbls. of the latter. Thus the receipts of sugar for the commercial year have been in excess of estimates. The cultivation of cane in Louisiana is nearly annihilated.

—The following table, showing the national debts of different countries, is taken from English journals:

Countries.	Nat'l Debt.	Population.	Per Head
United Kingdom	£730,000,000	29,000,000	£27 6 0
United States	(800,000 000	23,000,000	26 14 0
France	400,000,000	36,500,000	11 0 0
Portugal	30,000,000	4,000,000	7 10 0
Spain	1?,000, 00	16,000,000	6 13 0
Austria	224,000,000	35,000,000	6 8 0
Greece	4,000,000	1,070,000	4 14 0
Russia	220,000,000	75,000,000	3 8 1 3
Prussia	42,000,000	18,000,000	2 7 0

The figures set opposite the United States are largely in excess of the present actual debt of this country. Our liabilities, instead of being within one hundred and ninety thousand pounds sterling of the debt of Great Britain, are but little over half the amount, and are only about equal to the national debt of France.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Wednesday says: "There is a fair amount of transactions in general trade, although the markets are unsettled. The rapid advance in cotton from 90c to $1 93 has disturbed the market for domestic cotton goods, and many of the leading styles have advanced some 2 to 3 cents a yard, with an active (partly speculative) demand, and buyers remain firm. Mo-l foreign articles continue to advance, stimulated by the further rise in gold. The army supplies also keep up an active movement in that direction."

—Copper stocks at Boston yesterday were quiet. Central closed at 62; Columbian at ½; Franklin at 50; Hancock at 16; Huron at 40; Isle Royale at 24; Mesnard at 11; Minnesota at 59¼; Pewabic at 68¾; Pittsburgh at 90¾; Rockland at 14; Quincy at 85; Superior at 10.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Seasoned Lumber at the yards has met with a more active demand, and a revision of our quotations is necessary to meet an advance in prices:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

		per	M
2d Common	$40	@—	per M
3d Common	45	@—	"
1st Comm'n	55	@—	"
Clear	65	@—	"
Hemlock	35	@—	"
Fencing Boards	40	@—	"
Fencing Posts	100	@—	100
2d Common Flooring	45	@—	M
1st Common "	55	@70	"
2d Common Weather-boarding (rough)	25	@—	"
1st Common Weather-boarding (rough)	30	@—	"
Shingles, Dealers	4	@—	"
" Manufs	5	@6	"
Lath, 1 in thick	2	@2 50	"
" ½ "	1	@1 50	"
Pickets	60	@—	"

The above Rule being, as all Rules are, subject to exceptions, will be observed in prices for purchases. There is but little market in Hemlock, and $6 for

[illegible] at $30; [illegible] for Hemlock, and $6 for

[illegible] ANN'S WAREHOUSE.

[illegible], as follows: 30 hhds Virginia, [illegible]; 12 [illegible] 8 do [illegible] 56, 8 at [illegible]; 12 at $12 27, 3 at $12 52, 20 at $12 60, 4 at $30, 2 at $87, 1 at $22 60.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, June 4, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull in all its various departments. The Sanitary Fair exhibition is all the rage at present; in fact, scarcely anything else is talked of. The weather continues pleasant. Our rivers are falling steadily, with about five feet water in the channel. The tonnage in port is large, and boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. The dull season is now fairly upon us. The steamer Julia came in from Zanesville with a fair trip. She will return at 4 P. M. The Major Anderson left for Cincinnati with all the freight she could manage on the water. She carried out a large number of passengers. The America left for Nashville with a fair trip. She has engagements below. The Delaware came in from Louisville with a good trip. The Mercury will leave to-day for Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Bertha and Clara Poe are announced for St. Louis Among the sales may be noted the following:

MALT—The market was firm. Sales of 500 bush of spring at $1,75 ₱ bush.

HAY—The offerings yesterday were small. Former prices were well maintained. Sales 8 loads at the scales at $25@28 p r ton.

FLOUR—We have no changes to notice in this article. The demand was purely local. Former prices were well maintained. The stock in first hands is not large. Among the sales were the following, viz: Extra Family, 100 bbls store, $7,75@8,00; 146 bbls at $7,80@8,00; 50 bbls choice, at $8,00@8,25. Extra, sales of 60 bbls at $7,00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and prices tend downward. We note sales 16 packages of fresh roll, at 20@25 cents, as per quality.

OATS—The receipts are on the increase. Buyers generally are holding off for lower figures. We note sales 240 bush at 88@89 cents from store. A small advance over these figures was obtained.

CORN—The market was without animation. Large parcels could not be disposed of unless at a decline. We quote nominally at $1,35@1,38 per bushn.

WHEAT—was firm but inactive. The mi lld pay for strictly prime Red, $1,40 White, $1,70 per bush. Inferior lots sold at various prices.

RYE—was more enquired for. Sales 210 bush at $1,65.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand for local purposes. The rates have undergone no changes for some days past. Shoulders, sales 5000 lbs at 12¾@13 cents. Sides, sales 2000 lbs ribbed at 13¾@14 cents. Plain Hams, sales 7000 lbs at 17@17½ cents. Sugar Cured Hams 18½@19 cents. Canvassed do, 18½ cents.

MESS PORK—The demand is improving, with small sales of City packed at $29 50@30 00 per barrel.

DRIED—Were more plenty. Sales of 11 barre s at 20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving. We note sales of 1000 bushels Apples at 9½@12c ₱ lb. Peaches—Sales of 100 bushels prime at 19@20c, as per quality.

POTATOES—The season for old stock is now far advanced. Prices are drooping. We note sales of 246 bushels at 87@90c per bushel; sales of 18 bbls Neshannocks at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good local demand. Sales of 110 boxes Western Reserve at 14½@16c.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm, with a moderate demand for home purposes. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales of 12 bbls at 18@18½c.

WHISKY—Was unchanged. Sales of Rectified at $1 25@1 26

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Saturday, June 4, 1864.

Business in the Oil way was unusually dull. There was no stock to operate in, and of course there could be no operations. There have been no receipts, either of crude or refined, by the Allegheny River since our last issue. At Oil City, Oil operators have a busy time just now in gathering up the fragments of the great smash-up that took place last Tuesday, during the pond freshet, the particulars of which are slow coming to hand. The loss of oil can not fail to be severely felt in the present time, as the demand at present far exceeds the supply. The only sale that came under our notice was a lot, to arrive, at 30c per gallon, the barrels to be returned. There are large figures. How long they can be sustained we have no means of ascertaining.

Refined—Dealers manifest no disposition to operate at present. The stock on hand is not large, but holders are very firm in their views. There is a large difference between the offering and the asking figures. Something in a very cash basis one of the parties will have to give way before operations can be made. The principal demand was for bonded Oils. In the absence of sales, we omit figures.

Residuum—Was not very active. We note a sale of 100 bbls at $5 00 per bbl.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 209 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lyday & Co., 257 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Fowler, C & Co., 153 bbls Crude, Philadelphia.
North American Company, 166 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Co, 222 bbls refined, New York.
Still & Co, 147 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 54 bbls tar, New York, and 468 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 294 bbls refined and 36 bbls benzine, Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

The following is the official account of oil received by the Allegheny river, within the city limits, for the past three months:

	No. bbls.
February	16,245
March	53,224
April	69,382
Total	121,352

RECEIPTS AND SALES OF OIL FOR MAY.

The following is a list of the receipts and sales of oil for the month of May, made up from our daily reports. The receipts were by river only:

	No. bbls.	Sales.
May 2	8,233	7,720
do 3	1,428	9,845
do 4	1,277	6,675
do 5	1,275	7,255
do 6	2,576	2,361
do 7	3,071	2,140
do 9	3,710	3,280
do 10	523	4,473
do 11	784	2,230
do 12	1,291	2,260
do 13	2,283	3,518
do 14	330	1,950
do 16	——	3,200
do 17	666	1,160
do 18	2,230	6,301
do 19	2,053	7,745
do 20	2,800	6,200
do 21	2,290	2,290
do 23	3,510	5,885
do 24	681	10,670
do 25	775	4,391
do 26	2,791	10,067
do 27	3,111	6,611
do 28	1,788	4,042
do 30	293	1,231
do 31	13	151

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1864.

The market for pig iron continues inactive. As the fiscal year of our manufacturers approaches its close, there is an indisposition to increase supplies beyond their current wants. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to effect sales of magnitude concessions in prices would be necessary.

All pig iron reports are based thus: Sand pig iron, 2,268 lbs to the ton. Chill pig iron, 2,240 " " " Blooms, 2,464 " " "

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

Sales 100 tons I. S. Charcoal at $70 cash.
" " do do cash and smelted $80
" " do White do $-8 "

HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

We did not learn of a single transaction. The market is bare of Cold Blast. The nominal rates for Hot Blast are $68@70.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

PER DELAWARE.—H Childs & Co, 1 bbl artesian water; G B Jones, 1 like, 1 skiff, 1 box, 2 oars; J B Sneathen, 1 box, 1 skiff; 1 chest, 6 oars; M Heyl, 7 hhds tobacco, 1 box sample; W & D Rinegart, 11 hhds tobacco; Grier, Talbot & Co, tobacco; J Albeitz, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 box; Murtland & Connor, 4 hhds tobacco, 1 box; John Grazier, 5 hhds tobacco, 1 box; Clarke & Co, 204 hhds tobacco, 75 bbls whisky, 3 horses, 12 boxes drugs, 11 rolls leather.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—660 bbls flour, 114 hhds tobacco, 5 bxs do, 1 cask d apples, 2 bxs do, 56 bbls eggs, 9 kegs butter, 2 bxs do, 1 box do, 1 box do, 1 chest, Clarke & Co; 4 bbls eggs, 3 bbls d apples, 1 bbl ₱ seed, 3 sacks do, 4 bbls beans, 15 sacks rags, 20 oil bbls, Petzer & Armstrong; 2 bbls eggs, W J Beck & Co; 2 sacks rags, 2 do d apples, 3 bbls eggs, 1 keg do, Fleming & Steel; 2 bbls seed, Stein Bros; 30 oil bbls, Lockhart & Co; 211 bbls, Ardeco Oil Co; 86 bdls paper, James Hamilton; 9 cases beeh boxes, J Knox; 2 barrels eggs, 1 keg butter, 1 sack dried apples, J S Dilworth & Co; 1 barrel eggs, 1 head, Mellon & Bro; 100 bxs tin plate, Milligan & Bidwell; 100 bags oats, S B McKea; 274 bags corn, Thomas Bell & Co; 148 bags corn, Potter, Oiken & Co; 11 sacks corn, Hitchcock, Shoenberger & Co; two sacks corn, McGeagh & Co; 1 roll carpet, Oliver McClintock; 56 flour barrels, R T Kennedy & Bro; 125 oil barrels, Duncan & Williams; 100 oil barrels, Harvey; 1 trunk, Geo Thompson; 1 lot, Passano; 1 bale rags, 3 bags rags, Calder, ½ do seed, 9 packages sundries, J Roemer.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—John Herbert, 19 bales hay, Godfrey & Clarke, 150 bdls paper; R J Fahnes tock, 15 bbls whisky, 100 bxs tin plate; Smith, Pettet & Co, 20 sacks barley; McCullough & Co, 8 bbls whisky; J Dunlap, 5 pkgs; J Birmingham, 1 cdls Owner 4 pkgs; Carrell & Snyder 1 bbl W W Boal, 2 pkgs; J B Lyon, 46 pkgs; Edwards & Co, 50 bbls ale; Clarke & Co, 55 sacks wool; Owner 6 head cattle; Bradly, 4 bdls cigars; Van Gorder, 7 bbls oil; Stewart, 28 bags; J S Noble, 16 sacks wheat; Colvin, 14 bales hay Owner, 25 pkgs.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

—J S Leggett & Co, 140 sks wheat; S McCrickert, 5 bbls lightwood; C D Ithridge, 50 bbls sand; J McPherson, 78 bales hay.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

—Marlin O'Z B, 1 cast iron; W P Beck & Co, 7 cars salt; Jno Boyce, 15 sks oats; A Berryhill, 10 do do; G Armstrong, 18 do do; Hall, Austin & Co, 47 do do, 12 do rye, A Moore, 21 do oats, M Gorman, 1 car bark; J Hawkins, 6 bbls eggs; C Lias, 10 do do, 11 sks rags; Wm Huffman, 102 calves and sheep.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

—Bryce, R & Co, 64 bbls b glass; Watt & Wilson, 50 half bbls hams, Bakewell, Pears & Co, 50 bbls sand; T B Riddle, 90 half pbls lard; J McDevitt, 10 do do; R H Jack, 11 do do; Wm Cooper, 17 do do; J S Dilworth, 30 do do; H Collins, 97 do do; Beckham & Long, 30 hay rakes; Jones, Berry & Co, 15 bbls oil nuts; C G Hussey & Co, 678 bloomsr; Schoemaker & Lang, 129 bags oats; Jno Mitchell, 16 sks wool; Dewey, 2 bbls cheese; Robinson & Sons, 11 pkgs; Wm Speith, 41 bxs cheese; R Dalzell, 29 do do; Wm Hagan, 212 sks oats; J B Caufield, 48 bxs cheese; Brit Voigt & Co, 65 do do; C C Baisley, 52 do do; Schomaker & Lang, 2 do do; Day & Hayden, 92 pkgs cdls; P Metcalf, 73 bags oats; Thos Bell, 100 sks corn; H McChesney, 1 car do; W McChesney, 1 do do.

Total [illegible] tons

May Receipts of Pig Iron, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following is the official account of the receipts of Pig Iron received by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the month of May. The amount received was large, and our dealers have an ample supply on hand sufficient for all ordinary purposes:

		Pig Iron Pounds.
May	2, J. Pennock	15,144
"	2, G. S. Bryan	310,193
"	2, J. Morehead	67,272
"	2, S. W. Wickersham	658,310
"	8, G. S. Bryan & Co	106,090
"	8, Lloyd & Black	176,577
"	3, J. Morehead	38,148
"	4, C. Knapp	17,746
"	4, R. Lehr & Co	112,602
"	4, McCullough & Co	56,582
"	4, J. Morehead	90,672
"	4, Woods & Co	107,558
"	5, Jno Morehead Co	182,526
"	5, M. H. Angell & Co	88,150
"	5, Lyon, Shorb & Co	18,000
"	6, Lloyd & Black	1,400
"	6, G. S. Bryan & Co	112,746
"	6, S. M. Wickersham	84,144
"	6, Lloyd & Black	159,604
"	6, G. S. Bryan & Co	150,780
"	6, J. Morehead	104,972
"	6, R. Lehr & Co	117,452
"	6, S. S. Fowler	17,725
"	6, S. M. Wickersham	141,942
"	6, Shoenberger & Co	39,031
"	6, Lyon, Shorb & Co	36,000
"	7, J. Morehead	126,722
"	9, J. Reamer	44,652
"	9, H. Chapman	20,150
"	9, M. H. Angell & Co	133,904
"	9, J. Morehead	111,226
"	9, S. M. Wickersham	136,716
"	10, C. Knapp	35,381
"	10, J. Morehead	174,789
"	10, S. M. Wickersham	273,000
"	10, J. Morehead	39,206
"	10, G. S. Bryan & Co	94,363
"	10, M. H. Angell & Co	68,510
"	10, Nimick & Co	27,216
"	10, H. Critchlow	39,186
"	11, G. S. Bryan & Co	3,19,408
"	11, J. Morehead	220,346
"	12, S. M. Wickersham	45,360
"	12, J. Morehead	273,870
"	12, G. S. Bryan & Co	155,938
"	12, Lloyd & Black	37,188
"	13, Lloyd & Black	128,082
"	13, J. Morehead	90,072
"	13, Lyon, Shorb & Co	32,400
"	13, J. Fennock	21,942
"	14, J. Morehead	89,412
"	14, Lloyd & Black	224,580
"	14, Shoenberger & Co	18,774
"	16, G. S. Bryan & Co	89,806
"	16, J. Morehead	72,019
"	16, S. M. Wickersham	41,196
"	16, Lloyd & Black	61,943
"	16, Rickertson & Co	41,501
"	16, Shoenberger & Co	17,311
"	16, S. M. Wickersham	236,401
"	16, R. Lehr & Co	303,790
"	17, J. Morehead	59,869
"	17, Shoenberger & Co	13,608
"	17, M. H. Angell & Co	30,086
"	18, J Morehead	132,120
"	" G S Bryan	27,976
"	" Shoenberger & Co	18,851
"	" C Knapp	18,000
"	19, Rickerson & Co	18,381
"	" J Reamer	65,176
"	" Lloyd & Black	118,534
"	" J Morehead	82,550
"	" G S Bryan & Co	134,760
"	" S M Wickersham	49,268
"	" Shoenberger & Co	18,681
"	" R Lehr & Co	152,820
"	" M H Angell & Co	45,810
"	20, J Moorhead	187,406
"	" Rickertson & Co	20,412
"	" G S Bryan & Co	113,634
"	" Shoenberger & Co	37,598
"	" Brown & Co	18,000
"	21, J Morehead	112,388
"	" G S Bryan & Co	41,225
"	" Shoenberger & Co	18,774
"	" D C McCormick	[illegible]
"	" M H Angell & Co	115,199
"	" J Ward & Co	22,502
"	23, Rickertson & Co	19,000
"	" J Morehead	75,577
"	" S M Wickersham	20,104
"	" Shoenberger & Co	18,804
"	24, G S Bryan & Co	161,272
"	" J Morehead	198,634
"	25, J Reamer	41,792
"	" Rickertson & Co	18,324
"	" J Morehead	89,040
"	" G S Bryan & Co	44,800
"	26, Lloyd & Black	112,000
"	" J Morehead	248,472
"	" J Reed & Co	24,000
"	27, Rickertson & Co	19,214
"	" J Morehead & Co	37,168
"	" G S Bryan & Co	18,000
"	" Lyon, Shorb & Co., ore	18,000
"	28, Lloyd & Black	53,932
"	" J Wood & Co	23,840
"	30, J Morehead	206,556
"	" Rickertson & Co	38,788
"	" Lloyd & Black	19,650
"	" Woods & Co	89,000

May Receipts of Blooms per Penna. R. R.

BLOOMS—The following are the receipts of Blooms by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of May—the receipts, together with the names of the parties to whom they were consigned. The figures show a liberal amount of receipts. Our market at present contains a fair fair supply of this important article. We publish the number of pieces together with the weight of each lot:

	Consignees.	Pieces.	Pounds
May	3, Shoenberger & Co	110	23,320
"	4, Lyon, Shorb & Co	162	21,450
"	4, Singer, Nimick & Co	214	22,780
"	4, Graff, Bennett & Co	163	19,702
"	5, M. H. Angell & Co	94	22,475
"	5, John Moorhead	209	24,100
"	6, Shoenberger & Co	154	22,695
"	6, Singer, Nimick & Co	186	20,960
"	6, Lyon, Shorb & Co	351	39,180
"	7, D. C. McCormick	316	38,800
"	10, Jones, Boyd & Co	176	18,090
"	11, M. H. Angell & Co	516	69,240
"	13, Lloyd & Black	155	20,250
"	14, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	42,490
"	16, G. S. Bryan & Co	187	19,764
"	16, Shoenberger & Co	142	20,150
"	18, Chess, Smith & Co	84	10,215
"	20, Lyon, Shorb & Co	329	41,500
"	21, Lyon, Shorb & Co	1?2	115,397
"	21, D. C. McCormick	152	17,070
"	23, Lloyd & Black	156	19 895
"	24, Lyon, Shorb & Co	324	42,880
"	24, Jones, Boyd & Co	140	18,745
"	25, Lyon, Shorb & Co	717	77,865
"	25, Lyon, Shorb & Co	394	41,040
"	26, Jones, Boyd & Co	105	18,823
"	28, Jones, Boyd & Co	179	18,395
"	28, R. Robinson	278	23,195
"	28, Lyon, Shorb & Co	715	72,000
"	31, G. S. Bryan & Co	182	20,445

Pig Iron Receipts per Allegheny River.

The following is a list of pig iron that has arrived at this port by the Allegheny river from the opening of navigation to the first day of June:

February	12, R. C. Loomis	50 tons
"	29, J. Morehead	240
March	5, Lyon, Shork & Co	145 "
"	7, J. Painter	15 "
"	21, Brown & Musgrove	180 "
"	22, J. Morehead & Co	500 "
"	30, R. C. Loomis	300 "
April	1, Lyon, Shork & Co	425 "
"	8, McKnight & Bro	205 "
"	13, R. C. Loomis	50 "
"	21, W. B. Brown	80 "
"	21, J. Moorhead	165 "
"	27, Lyon, Shork & Co	100 "
"	29, R. C. Loomis	100 "
"	30, Lyon, Shorc & Co	250 "
May	2, R. C. Loomis	91 "
"	4, J. Moorhead	100 "
"	15, Lyon, Shork & Co	175 "
"	17, R. C. Loomis	348 "
"	21, J. Moorhead	350 "
"	28, Lyon, Shork & Co	1100 "
Total		4202 tons

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Money steady and easy at six per cent; gold without decided change, opening at 2½, closing at 90⅞. Government stocks steady; stocks firmer.

U S 5-20s	105¾	Hudson	142
U S 1-year certificates	98¼	Reading	138
Cumb. Coal	81½	Harlem	285
Pacific Mail	220	C & R	112¾
N. Y. Central	131¾	C. & R. I.	111¾
Erie	111¾	P F W & C	115¼

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 3.

COTTON quiet, without decided change.

FLOUR steady and 5c better. Demand good. Extra State, $7 50@7 65; round hoop Ohio, $8 25.

WHISKY more active and firmer at 1 30@1 31@1 32 for Western.

WHEAT active. Spring Chicago spring $1 62@1 68, Mil club $1 73@1 80, winter red western included.

CORN dull, and scarcely so firm; new mixed Western, $1 63—not in very good order.

OATS active and decidedly higher, at 93@94c for Western to arrive.

WOOL—Quiet and and firm.

PETROLEUM a shade easier.

PORK more active and higher. Mess, $30; old do, $32 50@32 75; new do, $24 50@25 50; and $32@32 50 for prime mess.

BEEF more active and higher. Mess, $9 50@, 12; repacked, $10 50@19 50; extra mess, $19 50@ 22; cut meats firmer at 11½@11¾c.

LARD firmer, at 14¾@15¼

BUTTER dull and a shade easier.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

FLOUR—Unchanged; demand light but holders firm, at $6 65@6 75 for superfine.

WHEAT—In good demand and prices firmer; sales of 900 bush. at $1 50.

CORN—Higher for shelled at $1 17@1 18; ear dull at $1 10.

OATS—Steady at 82c.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—No demand.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 30.

MESS PORK—In good demand; sales 2,000 bbls at $30; holders at $29 50@30; closes asked higher prices. Bulk sides in good demand at 12c.

LARD—Held at 14c; buyers offer 13¾c.

COFFEE—Ic lower.

SUGAR—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—No material change.

MONEY—Gold, 99; Silver, 75@76; Exchange, 1-10 discount and par.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 2.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Steady. Sales at $1 28@1 28½ for No. 1 and $1 26@1 26¾ for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet and declined 1¼@2c. Sales at $1 16@1 15 for No. 1 and $1 10@1 11¼ for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at 70@70½.

HIGHWINES—Dull and declined 1c. Sales at $1 22½.

MESS PORK—Firm at $22@30; prime Mess in good request at $.8 50.

LARD—Firm at 13¾@13½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 barrels; Wheat, 129,000 bushels; Corn, 185,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 barrels; Wheat, 149,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.

FLOUR—In moderate demand; double Extra $7 75@8; Single Extra $6 6@7 00.

WHEAT—Active, favoring buyers. Choice $1 73@1 79; strictly prime, $1 69@1 70.

OATS—Inactive at 95c.

RYE—Nothing doing.

CORN—Dull and droping. Choice Yellow, $1 26; prime White, $1 25; Mixed, $1 25.

WHISKY—Firmer, at $1 22.

BARLEY—Nothing doing.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Hibernian	June 11	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July